

G. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"SURE, THERE'LL BE A PARADE ..."

I know what I'm up against.

I know what the odds are.

I know what they mean by "lost at sea."
But I'm going to make it . . . nothing can stop me!

Sure, when this war's over there'll be crowds and cheers and ticker tape and confetti. Sure, there'll be handshakes and pats on the back and good wishes. Sure, but what's bringing me back is bigger than that . . .

I want what I've been fighting for . . . a fighting chance!

Maybe some folks would say I was crazy, if they could hear me talking out loud this way . . .

Maybe they'd laugh and say, "Listen, buddy, get wise the trouble with guys like you is—you keep trying to do it the hard way . . ."
Well . . .

It wasn't easy learning how to swim, but I did . . . and now I won't drown. It wasn't easy to stick it out when the going got tough, but I did . . . and now nobody can make me quit. It wasn't easy finding out how to steer a course by the stars and the sun, but I did . . . and now, even from out here, I'm going to find my way home!

The girl I'm going to marry wasn't easy to win . . . because she's the finest girl in the world.

The job I'm coming back to wasn't easy to get . . . because it was the swellest job any guy ever had.

The future I'm after is so big nobody's ever going to hand it to me on a silver platter!

That's why I want a fighting chance...a chance to move up...an opportunity to go ahead. That's why I want to plan a future of my own in a land and a world where every man is free to make the most

of his ability . . . where there'll be plenty of work days and plenty of pay days . . . with no limits on how high you can rise . . . how far you can go.

That's the America I left behind me.

That's the America I'm fighting for.

That's the America I want when I get back.

Here at Nash-Kelvinator we're building Pratt & Whitney engines for the Navy's Vought Corsairs and Grumman Hellcats . . . Hamilton Standard propellers for United Nations bombers . . . governors, binoculars, parts for ships, jeeps, tanks and trucks . . . readying production lines for Sikorsky helicopters. All of us devoted 100% to winning this war

men will come back to their jobs and homes and even better futures than they had before . . . to the day when together we'll build an even finer Kelvinator, an even greater Nash!

REFRIGERATORS . ELECTRIC RANGES



The Army-Nav.
"E" awarded to
Nash-Keleinator
Corp., Propeller

NASH-KELVINATOR CORPORATION
Kenosha • Milwaukee • DETROIT • Grand Rapids • Lansing





"THE BAZOOKA"... A HALL OF FAME ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMY ORDNANCE ... A Dramatic Story of Philo at War!

A two-man rocket gun that's more than a match for a sixty ton enemy tank...that's the Bazooka, a "secret weapon" conceived and developed by the engineers of the U. S. Army Ordnance Department. In the hands of two infantrymen, its deadly rocket projectile shatters tanks, buildings, bridges, concrete pill boxes...a tornado of destruction!

Philco is proud to have had a leading part in the final perfection and production of the Bazooka's powerful rocket projectile. It's an achievement of the Philco Metal Division, whose huge presses and metal working machinery produce the metal parts of Philco radios. And it's an example of the diversified engineering skill that will make Philco famous again for Quality when Victory is won... in radio, television, refrigeration and air conditioning.



"The War Bonds you buy are helping us sweep the Atlantic clean of German subs," says Lt. Comdr. Charles H. Hutchins, USNR

Lt. Comdr. Hutchins, skipper of the heroic destroyer U.S.S. BORIE, is shown receiving the Navy Cross from Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, USN. Put your money to work for Victory...buy extra bonds during the Fourth War Loan!

BACK THE ATTACK-BUY WAR BONDS

PHILCO PRESENTS

The Radio Hall of Fame

Hailed by press and radio as a major contribution to radio broadcasting, the Radio Hall of Fame is a listener's review of the top bits from all fields of entertainment, as judged and selected by Variety Magazine, leading show world authority. A few of the stars of recent programs are pictured below. Philco and its dealers invite you to enjoy this weekly radio treat... tune in every Sunday, 6 to 7 P.M., Eastern War Time, Blue Network.

★ BOB HOPE—the favorite comedian of Americans both at home and in service! For the week in and week out popularity of his Pepsodent show—as well as the thousands of miles he's traveled to entertain servicemen, Bob Hope was selected for the premiere performance of the Radio Hall of Fame.

★ HILDEGARDE — New York's most magnetic night club personality! Variety's selection of Hildegarde for the Radio Hall of Fame stemmed from the "Standing Room Only" signs that go up in the Persian Room at the Hotel Plaza whenever her songs and glamor share the spotlight.

★ RED SKELTON — bumptious comedy star of screen and radio! Variety picked Red to appear on the Radio Hall of Fame both for his success in "As Thousands Cheer"—and more especially for the creation of the "mean little boy" on his Raleigh air show, a character listening America has taken to heart.

★ GINNY SIMMS — admiral's daughter, darling of all the services, land, sea or air, and—in no less than eighteen national polls—radio's top blues singer! For her consistently excellent Philip Morris show, "Johnny Presents," the Radio Hall of Fame was proud to honor Miss Simms.





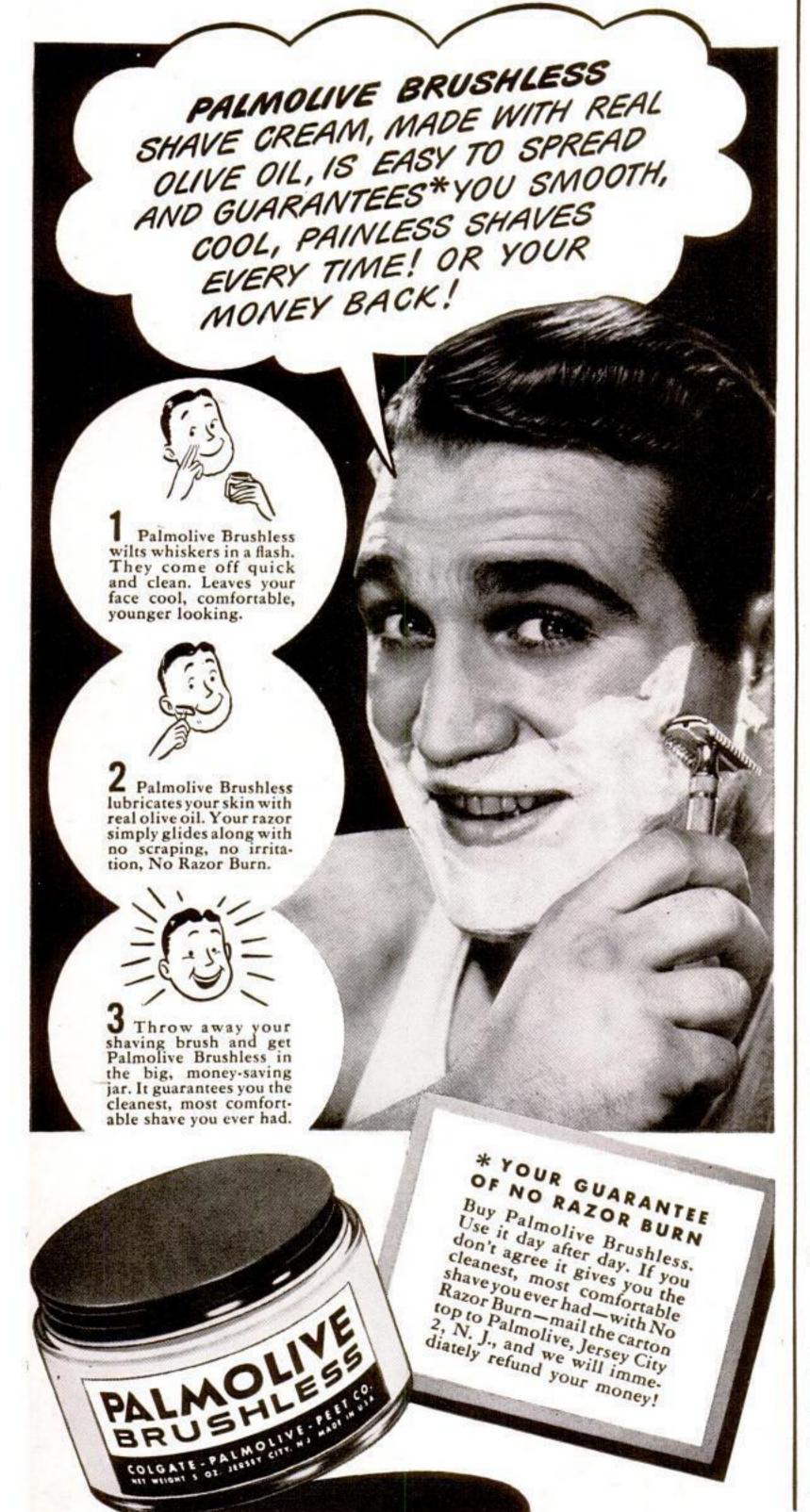
PHILCO

PHILCO CORPORATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PALMOLIVE BRUSHLESS

Guarantees*You a Clean, Comfortable Shave with

NO RAZOR BURN!



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS ARTIST FOUND

"Stretcher Party," printed as the work of an unknown marine in LIFE for Dec. 27, was drawn by my son Pfc. Elmer S. Smith Jr. who is very much alive and has recovered from his cam-



PFC. ELMER SIDNEY SMITH

paign on Guadalcanal. He is now stationed at the Naval Ammunition Depot. Crane, Ind. I am enclosing two letters from him which are self-explanatory.

MRS. ELMER S. SMITH, SR. Batesville, Miss.

Dear Dad:

Go to the nearest newsstand and get a LIFE for Dec. 27. On page 81 you will find one of my drawings, "Stretcher Party," returned from the dead.

I drew this picture sitting in a foxhole along a river in Guadalcanal after a big drive. It was drawn on the cardboard top of a 37-mm. ammunition case. It has a story behind it.

The wounded boy you see on the stretcher weighed about 135 pounds. He was shot through the legs several times by a .25-caliber Jap machine gun. The hot sun hurt his legs. We covered them with a poncho. He kept rolling off the stretcher. We tied a rope around his chest and the stretcher. The struggle was hardest getting him up the steep embankment. It almost exhausted six



"STRETCHER PARTY"

men. We carried him a quarter of a mile to the beach where the wounded were being picked up in Higgins boats.

From there my outfit marched back to the airport and drew in along a peaceful river. On Oct. 24 our outfit moved out from the river to fight the Japanese on the ridges. I rolled my stack of drawings in my waterproof bedding roll. There is where "Stretcher Party" must have been found. We never returned to this spot.

On Sunday, Oct. 25, I was hit by a shell. "Pandoffey," a large Italian boy, 17 years old, the boy at the upper right hand corner of the stretcher, was killed by the same shell. Seven fellows were killed altogether. They say I called deliriously for my sketches after being hit.

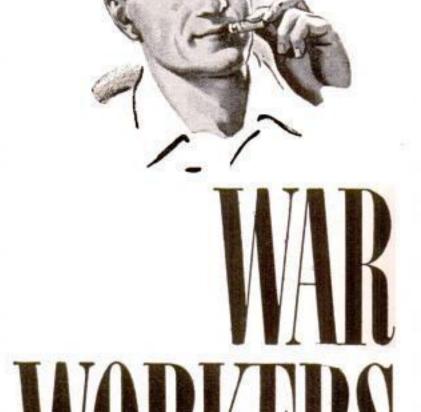
ELMER, JR.

Dear Dad:

You know the service is a hell of a place to be in if a man doesn't smoke or drink. I don't. But where another fellow would take out a cigaret in an idle moment, I draw. I have found that wherever I am there is always material for drawings. Aboard ship I always fill up a couple of notebooks.

On the Canal, after finding a pencil on a dead Jap, I used ammunition box tops and was drawing at every idle

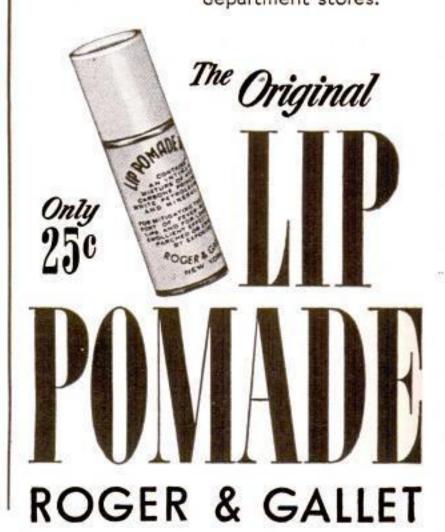
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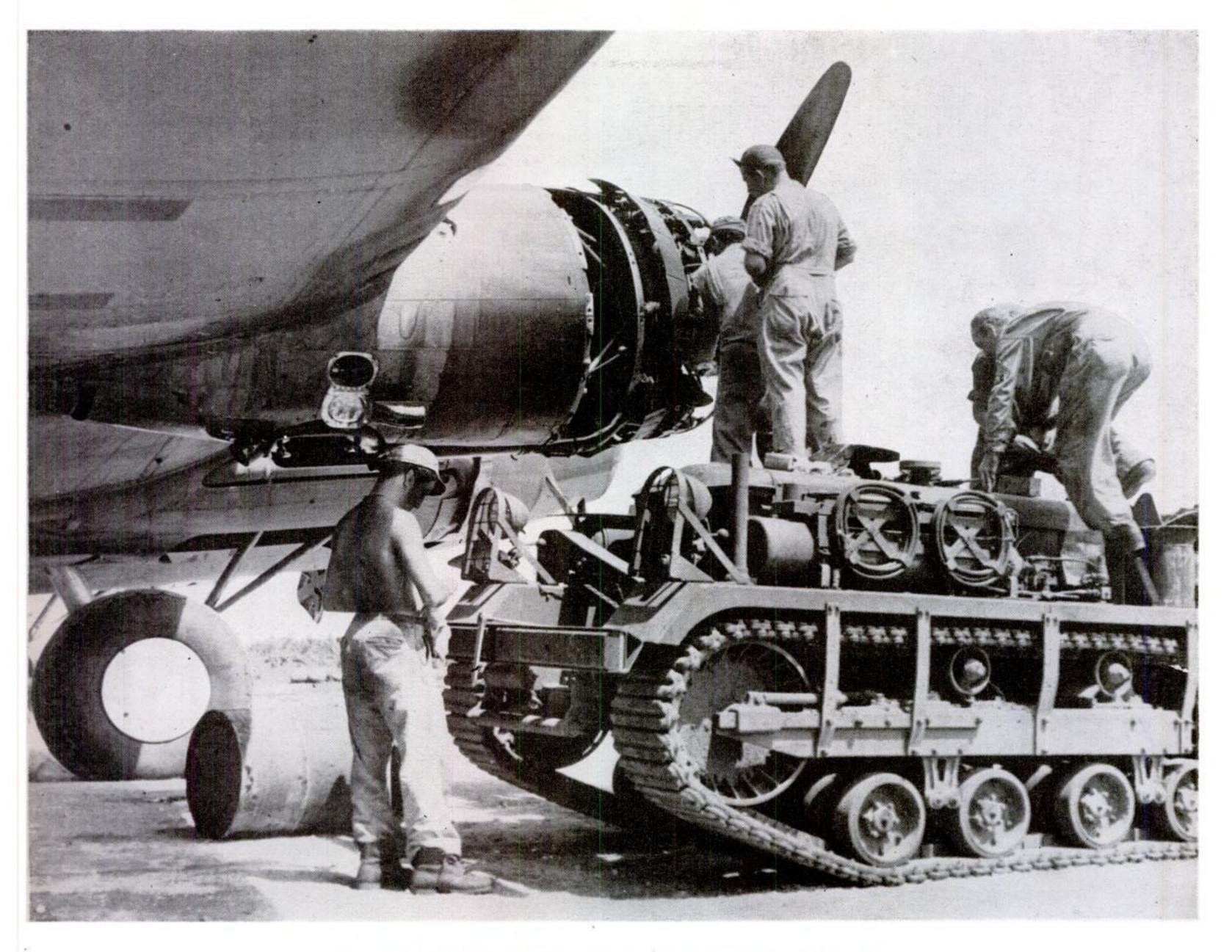




Relieve chapped sore lips ...

A pocket tube of Roger & Gallet original Lip Pomade makes it a lot easier to "whistle while you work". At its healing touch, chapped lips feel better...fever blisters begin to disappear. And the soothing invisible film stops sensitive membranes from drying and cracking. Men and women workers swear by it. So make Roger & Gallet Lip Pomade your regular habit, and you'll keep smiling. It's waiting for you at all drug and department stores.





BOMBER NURSE

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich leadership in rubber

WHEN bullet-ridden, flak-torn Flying Fortresses come limping home after a foray over Europe or Jap-held territory, alert, skilled repair crews quickly make them as good as new.

One secret of success in handling such tough jobs as on-the-spot replacement of a motor or a wing section is the go-any-where tractors which serve as nursemaids to these big bombers

to these big bombers.

Equipped with band block rubber tracks and rubber-covered track wheels to give them peak traction and maneuverability, these tractors can operate in jungle slime, snow, or sand as well as over a paved highway — haul ammunition, replacement parts, fuel, or the planes themselves to points where they can't be taxied.

The special rubber track is an outgrowth of the endless band rubber track invented

years ago by B. F. Goodrich for use on the farm. Later the Army adopted the endless band idea for its half-track scout cars, gun carriers, and general utility units. But between the original track and those

in use today was one of the most intensive research programs ever undertaken by The B. F. Goodrich Company, working in close cooperation with the U. S. Army Ordnance Department.

Now rubber track is being made with substantial amounts of synthetic rubber in a compound that has proved equal in wear resistance to natural rubber.

Endless band rubber tracks, called "square tires" by some, are one of the outstanding advancements of this war. They may very well prove to be an invaluable aid to both farm and factory transportation when peace comes.





There's food for thought in how you read a menu



1. Seeing is a sure sign that something is wrong with your vision . . . or if you wear glasses now, that bifocals may be needed. Eyes change with the years—they need regular, periodic care to make sure they're not being fooled by "outgrown" glasses.



2. Peering are danger signals too. Your eyes may be sensitive to overbrilliance . . . may need the comfort of glare-free vision for which Soft-Lite Lenses are often prescribed. These modern lenses are made by Bausch & Lomb solely for the Soft-Lite Lens Company.

3. keep your eyes comfortable, untroubled, keen . . . can help avoid strain. To be sure you're seeing as well as you should, make it a point to have your eyes examined regularly. Why take chances?



If there is delay in filling your prescription for Soft-Lite Lenses, please be patient.

Skilled optical craftsmen who make and grind them are busy on war work too.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

moment. It was the only resort I had.

Received a letter from my friend,
Leballe. He is enlisting in the Army Air
Corps. The Air Corps is the most decent
combat duty I have ever seen. None of
this living in the mud, among the dead.
Sam has been in almost six months now.
He should have his wings soon. Then
we'll hear of his casualty report.

ELMER, JR.

◆ LIFE submitted Mrs. Smith's letters to Brig. General Robert L. Denig, director of Marine Corps Public Relations. With them went additional sketches by Elmer. After careful scrutiny, General Denig agreed that Elmer Sidney Smith was indeed the artist who drew "Stretcher Party."—ED.

COVER GIRL

Sirs:

Barbara Brubaker (LIFE cover, Jan. 3) is my idea of what to come home to after the war.



AMERICAN GIRL

Give me the good old American Girl every time and you can keep the movie stars.

W. F. FLYNN, AS USNR Hartford, Conn.

RAT KILLING

Sirs:

Your article on killing rats (LIFE, Jan. 3) was very interesting to an old rat-killer like myself. We used to have a favorite method of killing them in wholesale lots. Here are the instructions,

Take a large washtub and place it in the barn or feedhouse among the grain and feedstuffs. Fill it almost full of water. Finish filling the tub with cottonseed or some material which will not sink on becoming wet. In center of tub place an ample supply of the feed which the rats have been eating. On the outside, around the tub, build it up with dirt so the rats will find no difficulty on getting to the top of the tub. When they see or smell their favorite food in the center of the tub they will make a beeline for it only to end up in Davy Jones's locker. Others will follow and there will be none left to tell the tale of disaster.

JESSE E. ROACH Austin, Texas

Sirs:

Exhaust gas from a car, carried into a rat hole through an ordinary garden hose, is the cheapest and quickest way to kill rats.

C. B. FORNEY

Perry, Okla.

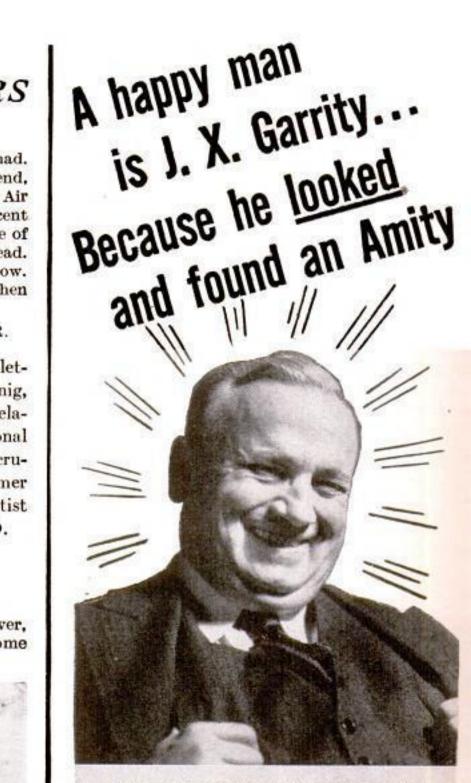
Sirs

The surest way to get rid of rats is to put some ferrets to work on them. Ferrets and rats are natural enemies, and they will go under barns and through holes wherever the rats can go, run them out and make it easy to kill them with dogs or clubs.

PERRY HENDRIX

Lubbock, Texas

(continued on p. 7)



Sure, most of Amity's production now goes to the armed services. But Amity is still making a limited number of Amity Billfolds — making them to the same unlimited prewar standards that make Amity your best billfold buy. It pays to LOOK for an Amity!



AMITY LEATHER

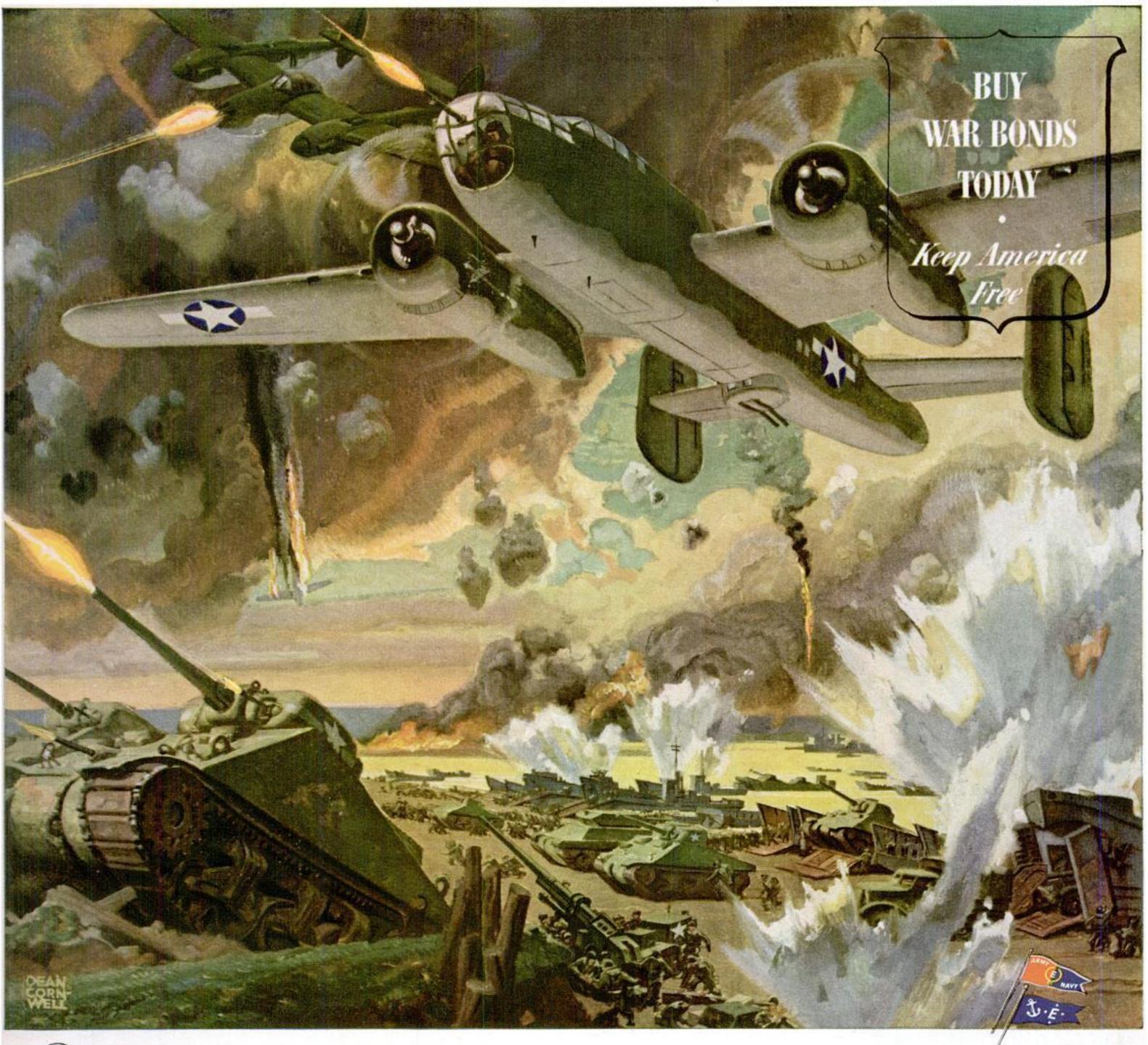
PRODUCTS CO.

WEST BEND . WISCONSIN

them now

with more

War Bonds!



On every fighting front

The Army-Navy "E" flies above four Fisher plants for excellence in aircraft production and from two others for tank production, while the Navy "E," with four stars, is flown by still another Fisher plant for its naval ordnance work.

THE men who do the fighting, whether on land, sea or in the air, know how important it is to have the best equipment.

They realize that the work we do in our factories can, if done well enough, give them a combat advantage.

We realize that, too. That's why we are devoting all the skills we have developed, all the crafts we have mastered, to give our armed forces the all-important edge.

Whether it's a plane, an anti-aircraft gun, a tank, or a highly sensitive flying instrument, each gets every technical plus we can give it — and that's several.

Craftsmanship is a Fisher tradition. And today we believe craftsmanship carries a

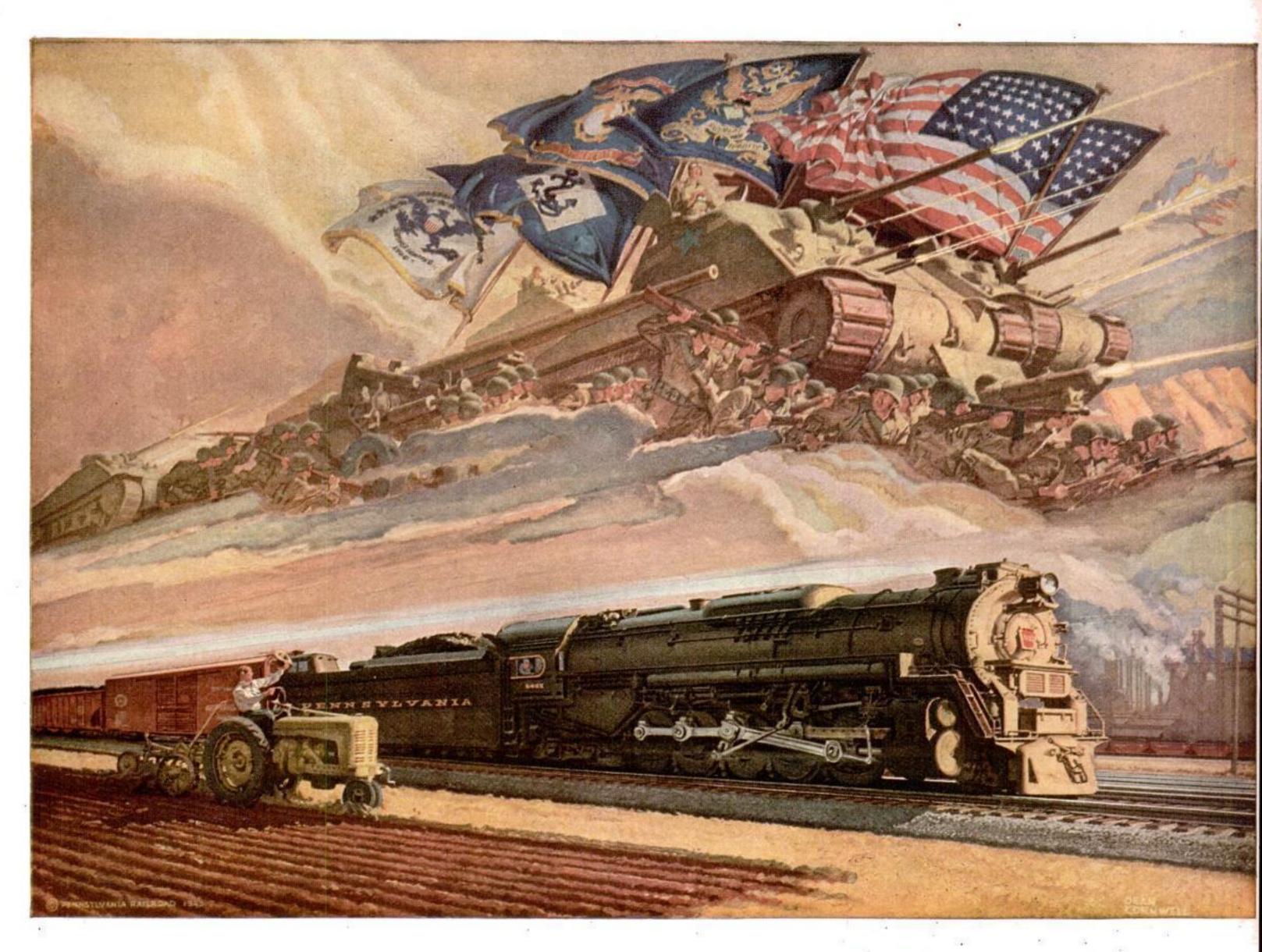
particular punch of its own to give a fighting man a break when a break is more than welcome.

GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR
NBC Network





DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS



FORWARD





AMERICA is on the offensive wherever the flag flies . . . for one purpose, and one purpose only—to bring this war to a victorious close as quickly as possible.

If this is to be the year, as everybody hopes, then the call is not only for *united* effort—but for that extra "something" from every American on the home front. Count on the 161,922 workers of the Pennsylvania Railroad to do their share!

Count on them to help keep rolling the greatest volume of freight and passenger traffic in the history of rail-roading... to push war shipments through with speed and efficiency... and to serve the traveling public in the spirit of courtesy and friendliness characteristic of the Pennsylvania Railroad at *all* times—in war or peace.



* 38,122 in the Armed Forces * 84 have given their lives for their country

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



Tooth Brush



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

Sirs:

The idea of children warring against rats startled me at first until I looked closely at the pictures. I guess your children are safe enough with New York rats. When we talk about a Missouri rat we're talking about something that lacks a whole lot being child's play.

I've seen sewer rats in this state you wouldn't approach with anything under a field piece. They'd take a club away from you so quick it would make your head swim.

BILL BURTON

St. Joseph, Mo.

STARRY LIGHTS

I saw Andreas Feininger's pictures of starry lights at night in the Jan. 3 issue. I, too, like to take pictures at night but have found that the pointed-star effect can be achieved by proper exposure without the aid of a screen. The en-



SCREENLESS STARS

closed picture, taken with no extra attachments, proves my point. The negative for the picture was slightly underexposed and the print is overexposed. It was taken through a slight drizzle.

W. V. COVERT Indianapolis, Ind.

FOREST LAWN

Your article on Forest Lawn Memorial-Park (LIFE, Jan. 3) was most interesting but, as a clergyman who has conducted several thousand funerals, I have a few observations.

The problem of decent disposal of the bodies of the dead comes to every family at a moment of emotional strain. The survivors are apt to be conditioned by tradition or social pressure to incur unwarranted expense which has no spiritual significance.

From my point of view as a Protestant Christian minister, I believe that the best burial is with a simple coffin and cremation. I have buried too many scores of people in swampy ground or in expensive lots which cost money needed for the living to think highly of any cemetery.

All the treasure expended in graves, vaults, cemeteries, bronze and costly wooden caskets is sheer nonsense, spiritually. Economically it places too heavy a burden on the average family.

GEORGE STEWART

Minister

First Presbyterian Church Stamford, Conn.

> Since January 1, 1943, Time, LIFE, Fortune and The Architectural Forum have been cooperating with the War Production Board on conservation of paper. During the year 1943, these four Time Inc. publications used 14,600 fewer tons (580 freight-car loads) of paper than in 1942. In view of the resulting shortage of copies, please share your copy of LIFE with your friends.



FROM ONE EXTREME

Luther isn't a wolf. He only looks that way because he uses water daily to dress his hairmuch too much of it. Water tends to rob the hair of natural oils, you know, leaving it dry and unruly. That's why Luther's hair looks so wild and woolly.

TO THE OTHER FXTRFMF

Harry goes to the other extreme. He wants to be sure his hair lays down-so he lays it down with heavy grease. "Plasters it down," is more descriptive. And how it shines! Like old blue serge with patent leather shoes to match.





TRY KREML FOR A HAPPY MEDIUM

Kreml is never drying to hair or scalp—never sticky, greasy or gooey. That's why thousands declare, Kreml is right for better-groomed hair. Right for making hair easier to comb, removing dandruff scales—and to help make a hit with the ladies.

KREML HAIR TONIC Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping



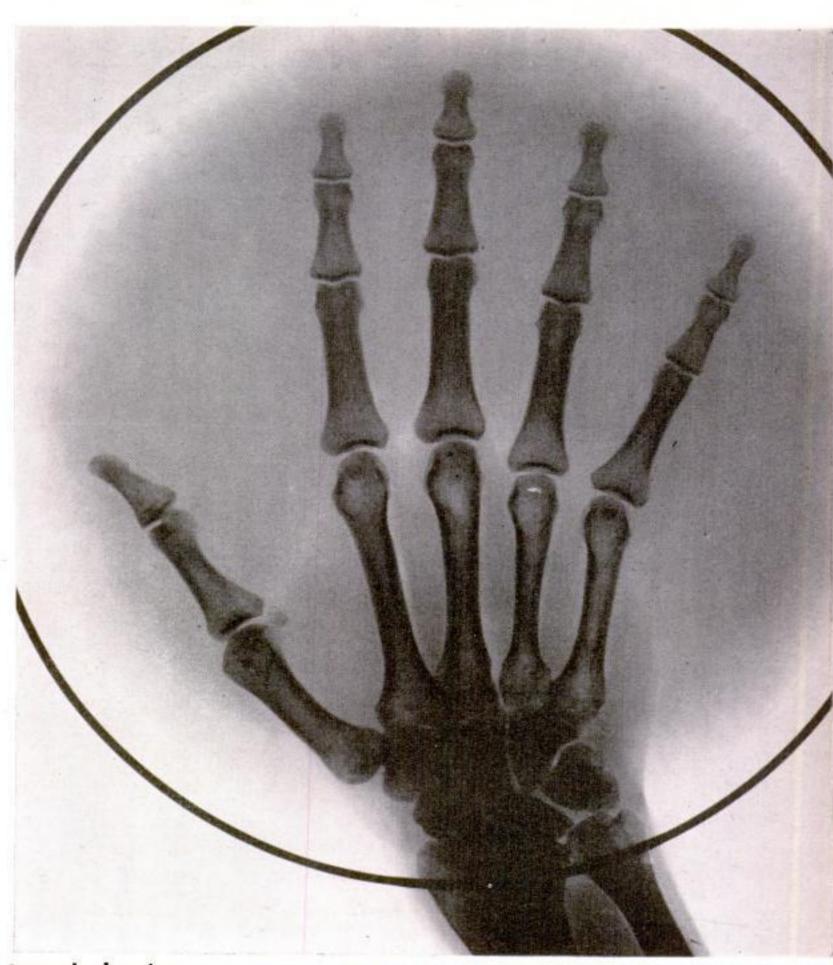
Makes hair feel softer, more pliable, easier to comb. Removes ugly dandruff scales and relieves itching of scalp they cause. Kreml also relieves breaking and falling of hair that's dry and brittle due to excessive daily use of water as a dressing. Use Kreml daily as directed on the label. Try Kreml today!



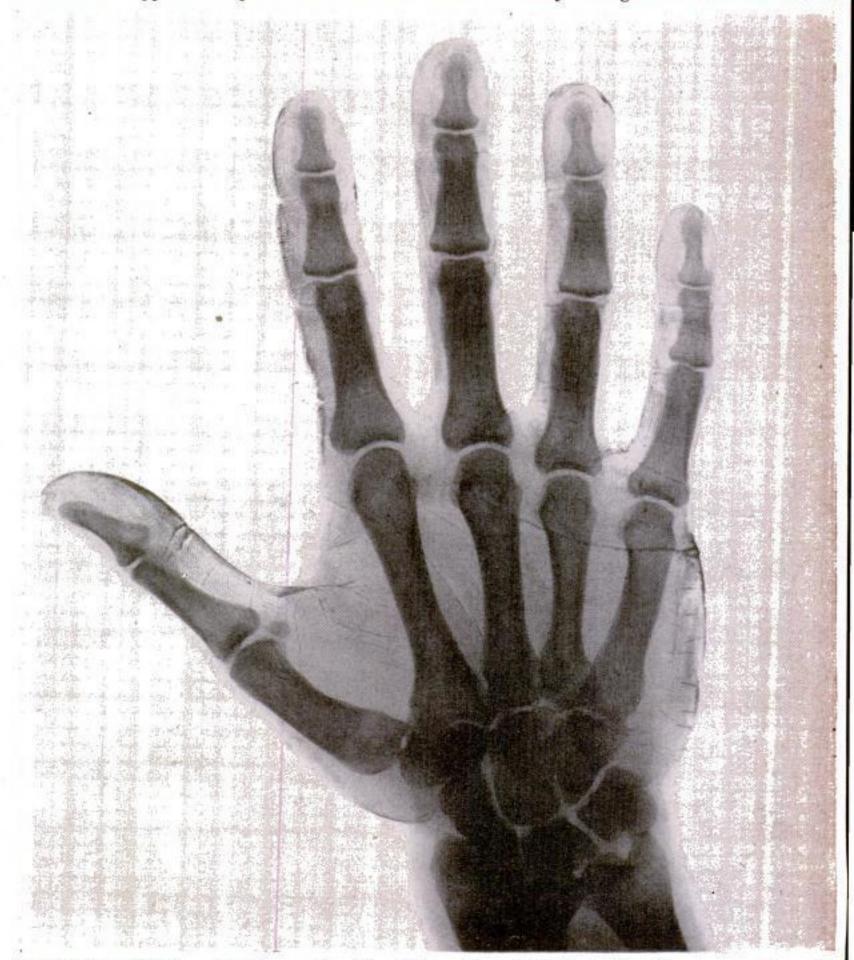
Standard X-ray picture shows bones with great clarity and detail. The soft tissues appear only as a faint shadow with a sharp outside rim. But inside this rim the shadow is smooth and even, making no distinction among muscles, tendons and blood vessels.



Barium solution coating hand brings detail of skin pattern on back and front of hand into picture. This procedure would give surgeon reference points on skin to help him locate a foreign body. Picture has three-dimensional quality lacking in ordinary X-ray.



Immersion in water suppresses contours of the flesh and emphasizes internal structures. Since water and soft tissue, which is essentially about 98% water, are about equally transparent to X-rays, their shadows have approximately the same value and cannot be clearly distinguished from one another.



Lead oxide ointment applied to one side of hand gives sharp definition to the skin creases of the palm and fingers. Lead oxide casts an even sharper X-ray shadow than barium (see left). The excess ointment is wiped off the hand, leaving metallic particles concentrated in depressions in the skin pattern.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES...

... X-RAY TECHNIQUES SHOW TISSUES AS WELL AS BONES

These pictures demonstrate that X-rays are capable of showing not only bones but the skin and flesh in which they are clothed. They were taken at the Stamford Research Laboratories of American Cyanamid Co. at Stamford, Conn. with techniques developed for internal examination of industrial products. As applied here, these techniques can be very useful in helping the surgeon explore the interior of the human body.

X-ray photographs are shadow pictures. Most fa-

miliar X-ray subjects are bones, which are opaque and cast heavy shadows. Because the skin, fat and muscle tissue are comparatively transparent to X-rays they cast only faint shadows in the standard picture (top left, opposite page). But by coating the skin with opaque metallic ointments, flesh contours, including even the details of fingerprints and skin folds, can be brought sharply into the X-ray picture. For the surgeon, skin patterns thus pictured may provide reference points for

locating his target underneath. Sometimes, however, it is desirable to enhance the definition of the internal details of the body. This is accomplished by immersing the part to be X-rayed in water, which has nearly the same transparency to X-rays as human flesh. In the resulting picture, the outline of the soft tissues disappears in the shadow of the water, and the blood vessels, muscles, fatty tissues and foreign objects, including tiny glass particles, may be seen clearly revealed.

Facial features are shown in relationship to the bone structure of skull. Lead oxide was applied to skin of face and neck but not to hair, which accounts for apparent gap below base of skull at back of hair-covered neck. White space in forehead just above the eye locates hollow cav-

ity of the frontal sinus. Heavy calcium concentration in enamel of teeth makes them especially opaque to X-rays and casts dark shadows in picture. These pictures were taken by R. Bowling Barnes, Dan McLachlan Jr. and E. F. Champaygne of the American Cyanamid research staff.

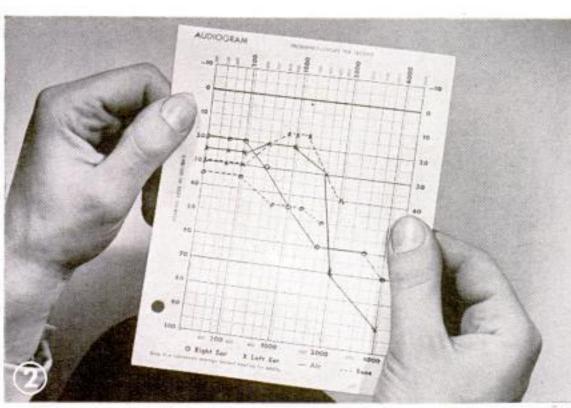


No! Miss Swannyou can't turn on a hearing aid like a radio!

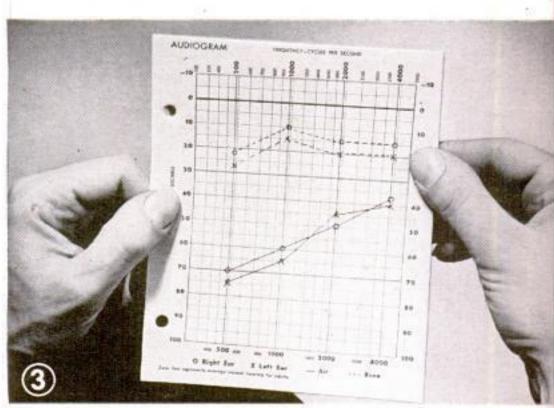




"Hearing isn't a matter of volume but of understanding. You don't get hearing just by turning a tone control up or down", said Consultant Frank J. Gillen of Sonotone's Baltimore office. "Look how one person's hearing loss differs from others!"



"You take a man with a hearing loss like this in the high frequencies, and the chances are he misses the sounds that give intelligibility to words . . . 's', 'f', 'h', 'p', etc. He hears sounds but they are so distorted he can't understand them



"while a man with a loss like this in the low ranges, misses the sounds that give strength and energy to speech. And obviously you can't help both types of hearing difficulty with one and the same hearing aid.



"Your hearing loss differs from everybody else's. I can't possibly help you until I know what, when and how much hearing you have lost. So I make your audiogram and get a scientific picture of your hearing loss.



"Then, knowing where in the speech range your hearing has fallen off, I can pick from 640 possible Sonotone combinations, the one or two hook-ups that will give you amplification of sound in the ranges where your hearing is weakest.



"But what you want is not to just hear sounds, but to understand them. So then, I give you a series of articulation and intelligibility tests with your Sonotone on, to determine the one best



"Then I mail your audiogram to our Elmsford laboratories. Our engineers study every audiogram we make in over 145 offices to check each fitting. They have over 250,000 audiograms on file, the greatest fund of hearing loss information in the world.



"And then, Miss Swann, Sonotone gives you a most unique guarantee which with our nation-wide service aims at giving you UNINTERRUPTED HEARING down through the years. Your hearing is our worry from now on . . . not yours!"

SONOTONE

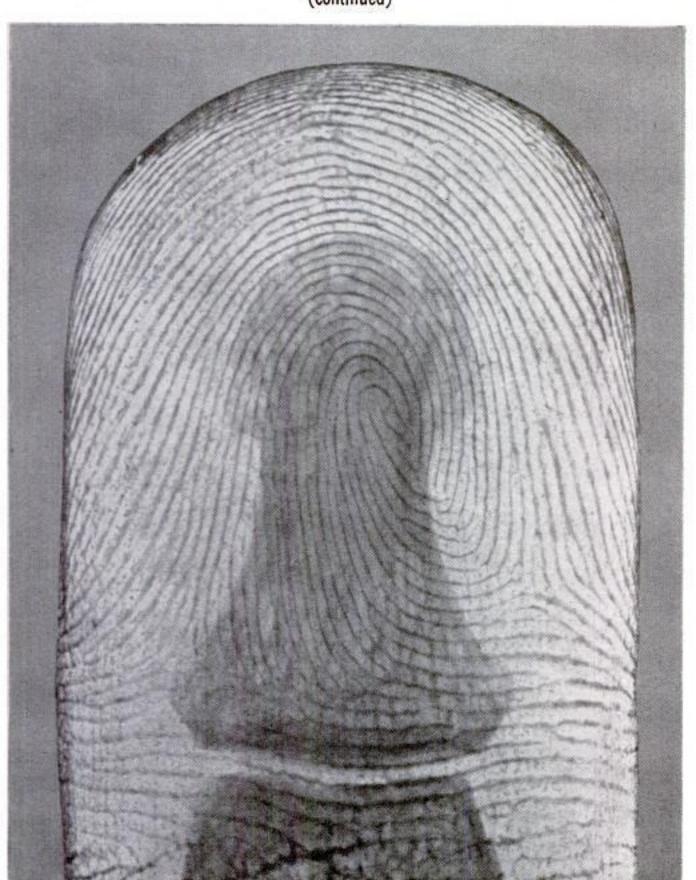
A personal service that seeks to give you BETTER HEARING FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

Accepted by the Council of Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association

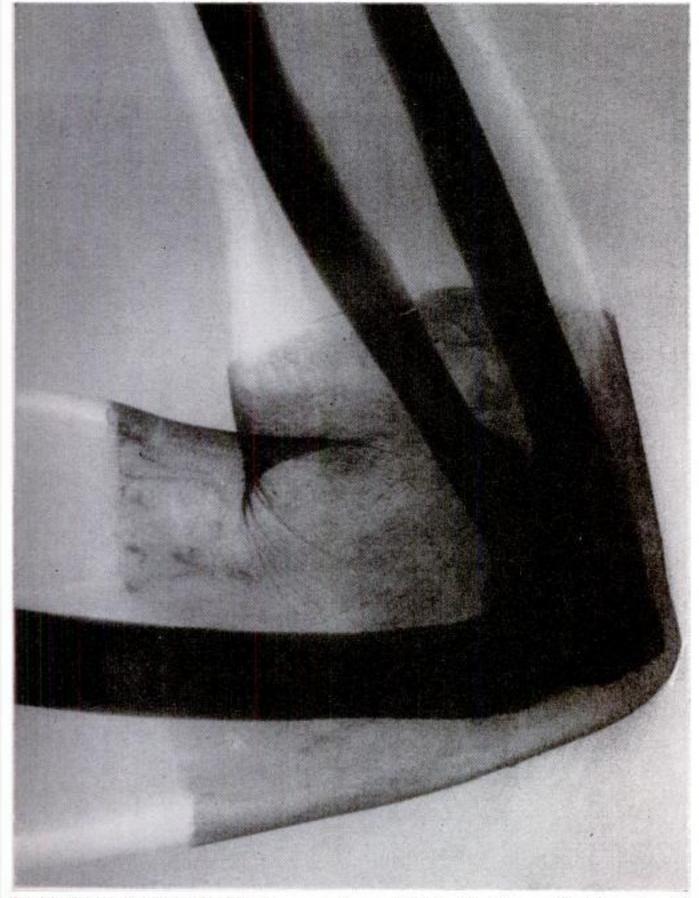
There are 145 Sonotone offices. The office nearest you is listed in your local telephone directory. Phone for information or write SONOTONE, ELMSFORD, N. Y. In Canada: write 229 Yonge St., Toronto. In England, 114 Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Also available in the world's principal countries. Ask for a free copy of "Hearing Through the Years".

BUY 4TH WAR LOAN BONDS - Let's ALL back the attack!

SPEAKING OF PICTURES



Fingerprint coated with lead oxide ointment is recorded with sharper detail than can be achieved by standard inking method. Bone structure could provide secondary identification clue if attempt were made to erase fingerprint by acid or other means.



Internal and external details of arm are brought into view by combination of coating and immersion techniques. Skin around elbow is coated. In tissues outside the coated area, water immersion gives definition to subskin fat and shadows of muscles.



FOR LONGER RATIONED WEAR



Our Best Post-War Plan for TOMORROW:

"Make TODAY'S Florsheim Shoes Last Longer"

Our wartime job today is to make fewer shoes go farther—by building better shoes—so that Florsheim wearers will get enough, our fighting men get more; so that men can under-spend on shoes and over-spend on Bonds; so that the extra pairs we don't make and you don't buy can help bring Victory one day closer.



THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY . CHICAGO . MAKERS OF FINE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN



"But I don't want to go home since you got rid of that '5 o'clock Shadow'!"



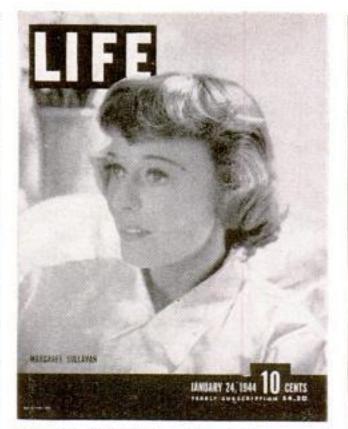
"By golly, I didn't know what life could be 'til I found out about Gem Blades!"



AVOID "5 O'CLOCK SHADOW" WITH



1944, American Safety Razor Corp.



LIFE'S COVER: After 10 years of successful movie-making in Hollywood, Margaret Sullavan has returned to the New York stage to star in the hit show, The Voice of the Turtle. In it she wears these pajamas. Like The Voice of the Turtle, 13 other current Broadway attractions feature ladies in night clothes. For more about Broadway boudoir fashions turn to page 55.

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GENERAL MANAGER
Andrew Heiskell

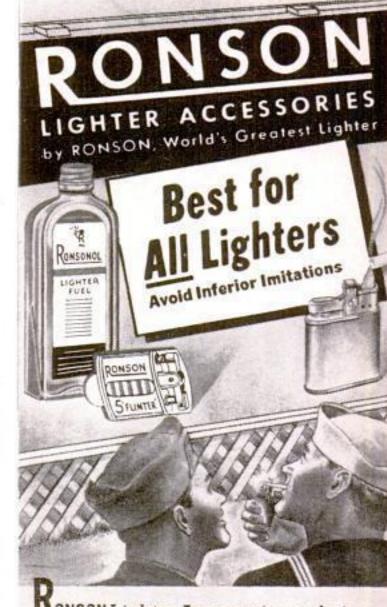
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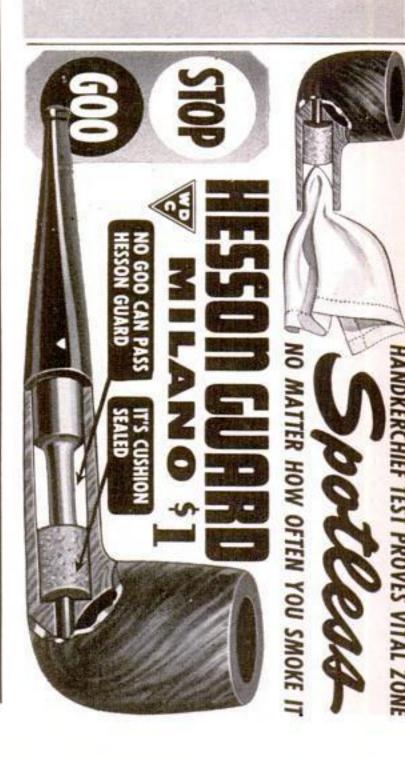
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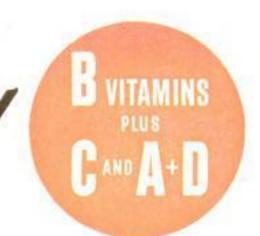
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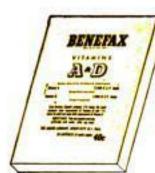
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Vol. 16, No. 4

January 24, 1944

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LIFE'S PICTURES

Margaret Bourke-White is now on her third war-area assignment for LIFE. In 1941 she went to Russia, and in 1942-43 she was in England and North Africa. This time she has gone to North Africa and Italy with the assignment of photographing various branches of the Army Service Forces in action. Her pictures on "It's a Big War" (LIFE, Jan. 10) showed the Quartermaster Corps, while her pictures of the rehabilitation of Naples (pp. 17-23) show the work of the Engineers.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom), and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

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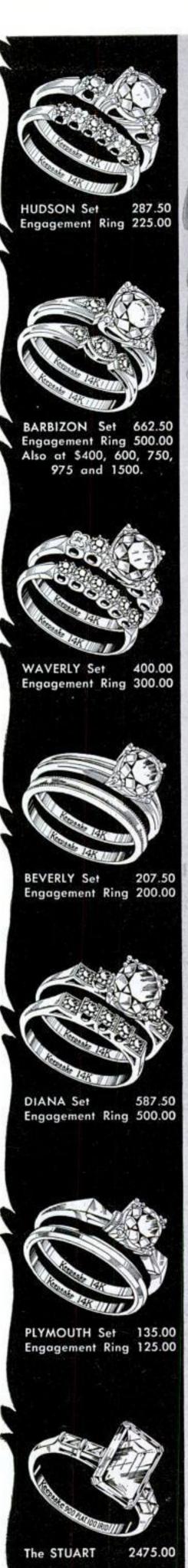
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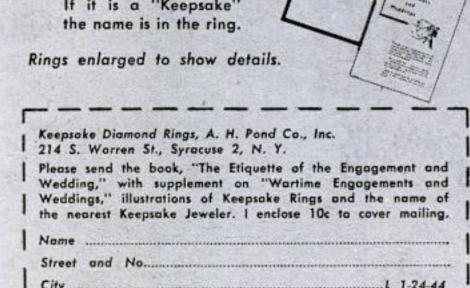
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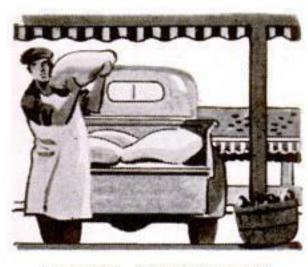
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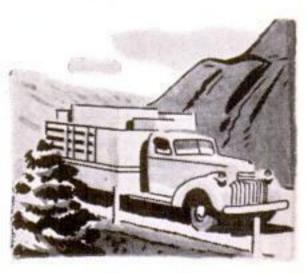
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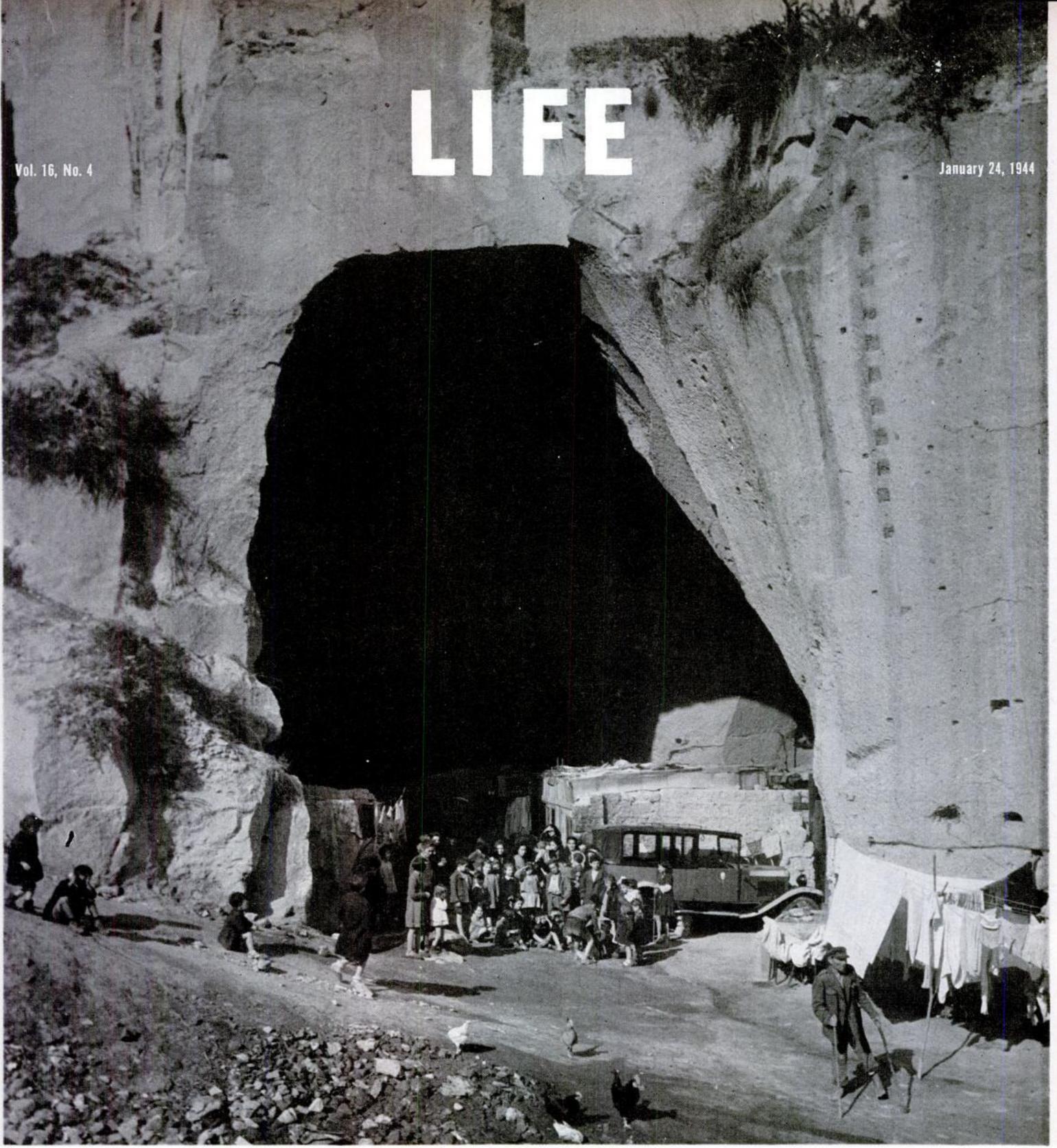
PUBLIC UTILITIES



VITAL WAR SUPPLIES

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ITALIANS STAND AT MOUTH OF CAVE WHERE THEY ARE LIVING TO ESCAPE GERMAN BOMBING. CAVES OF NAPLES WERE ONCE USED TO HOUSE SUPPLIES OF ITALIAN NAVI

NAPLES ITS CITIZENS LIVE UNDERGROUND IN CAVES WHILE ALLIED ENGINEERS CLEAR ITS HARBOR, DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS

Photographs for LIFE by Margaret Bourke-White

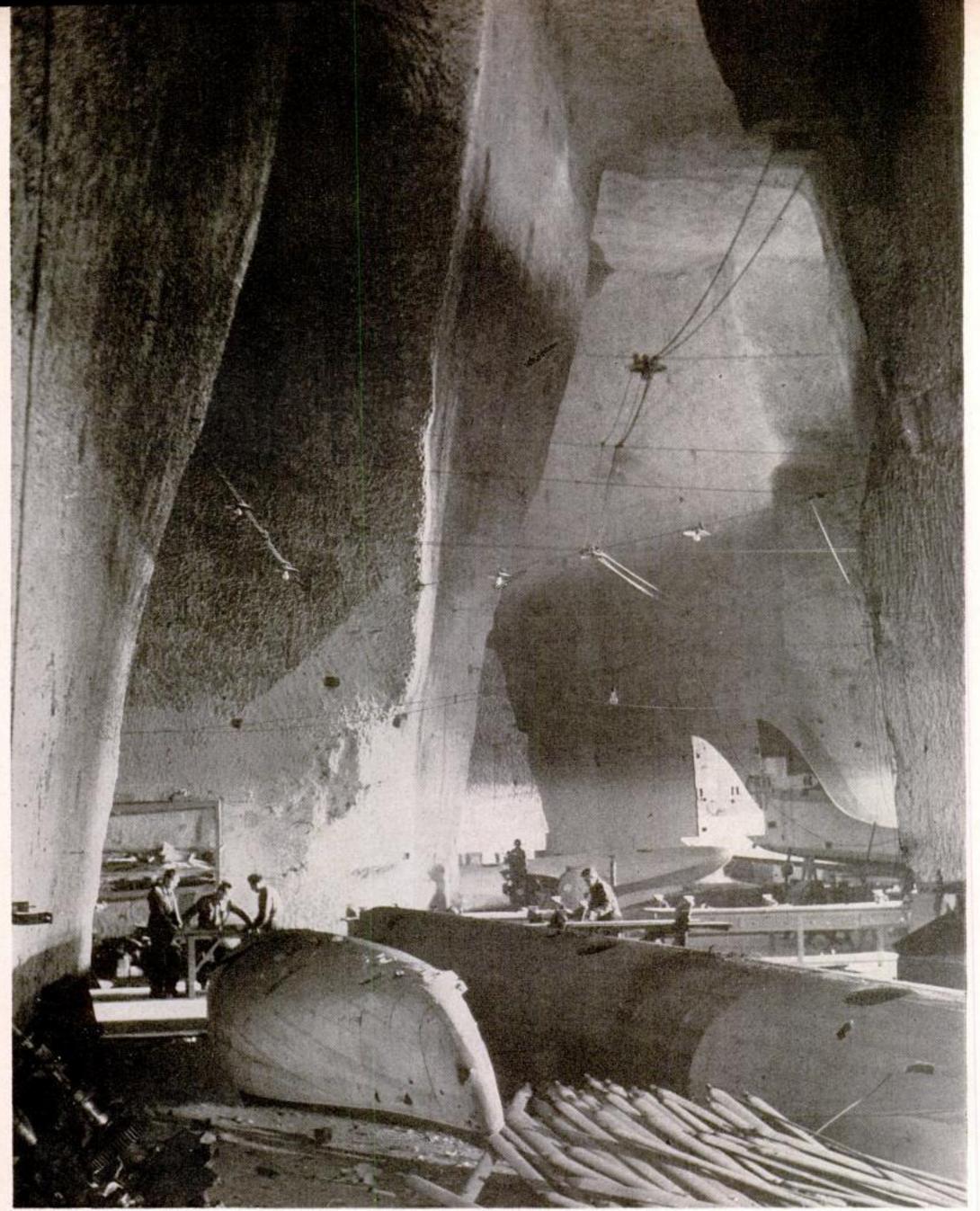
IFE Photographer Margaret Bourke-White has photographed World War II in Russia, England and North Africa. But nowhere has she seen such desolation and poverty among civilians as she found last month when she visited Naples.

In a report to LIFE accompanying these photographs of hers, she wrote, "Within a half mile of the center of the city hundreds of Italians live in caves. There they once huddled for fear of Allied bombs. Now they hide there from German bombs. These fam-

ilies, who eat and sleep with their donkeys and chickens and whose children are dying, are determined to stay in their subterranean homes until the war is over. Some have been there more than a year.

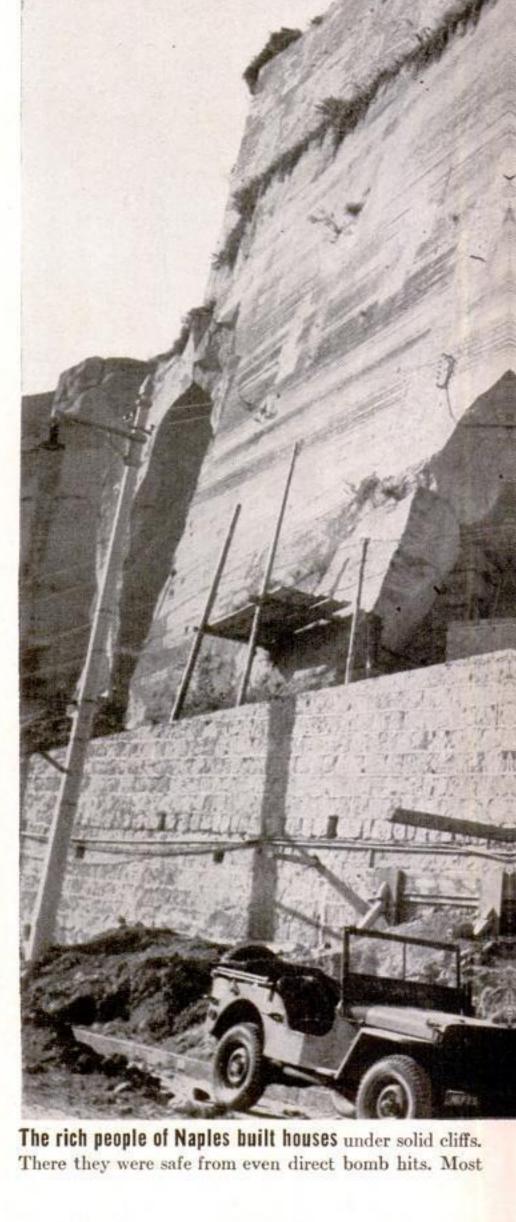
"In these great tunnels Italians find shelter from the cold as well as from the bombs. In spite of the filth and squalor, small groups hover around scraps of salvaged wood to warm their ill-clad bodies from the penetrating cold which settles on Italy at this time of year. Some of the children are happy because their parents have improvised tents or houses to protect them; others not so fortunate can be found sleeping on the cold stone without blankets or overcoats."

The Allied Military Government is doing its best to provide food and shelter for these people. But because of thorough job of demolition done to Naples and suburbs by Germans when they evacuated the city, the task is difficult. Before food and supplies in any volume could be brought to Naples, Allied engineers had to clear the harbor itself (see pp. 22, 23).



An underground airplane factory was found in a cave. Here in a high cavern overhanging the sea 400 Italians were employed

under supervision of Germans. Before they left, the Germans did a systematic demolition job, firing 250 bombs in two days.



A home has been built by this poor family in one of the hillside caves above the city of Naples. The house has been erected on a stone foundation and a bedroom contrived under a canopy.

Nearby are cooking pots, hand-woven baskets, a broom and a little bird in a cage. Throughout these caverns hundreds of children swarm, nobody caring what they do to amuse themselves.





of these cliff houses, however, were never finished. The best of them have now been taken over by U. S. Army.



Airplane manufacturing equipment litters the floor of the high cave. The Italian workmen in factory managed to save some

of the instruments by carrying them out secretly at night and burying them outside. They also rescued machinery from fire.

Better off than most Naples families is this one of a mother and her four young children. Although they live in a cave, they have space at the entrance to hang up their clothes in sunlight,

and three of the children have shoes. From day to day, new caves are discovered by the Allies. Recently a metallurgical testing equipment plant was found under an orchard on a hilltop.





stroy the buildings completely. Instead, they blew out the insides and left the walls standing. The insecure walls then had to be leveled by the Allies before the area was safe to approach.

and dock labor to help clear up the port and put it back in use. The common laborers get 50 lire (50¢) a day and the stevedores get 80 lire. In addition, they get one free meal on each shift.





This ghostly wreck of a building is right on the water's edge, near a sunken ship. Because it is in a dangerous condition, it will have to be destroyed by the Allied engineers. If it could not be repaired but presented no hazard, it would be left alone, presumably for the Italians to fix up after the war is over. The main job of the engineers is to make, and keep, the port usable.

The "General Mark Clark Special" rattles along a newly constructed spur line past a grain elevator and a bombed warehouse along the waterfront. Before they left, the Germans damaged all railroad rolling stock. They put charges under boilers of every locomotive, and blocked entrances to every tunnel. This was one of the first short lines to be put back into use by Allies.



Naples (continued)



OUTLINES OF A SUNKEN DRY DOCK SHOW ABOVE WATER. IN THE DISTANCE: MT. VESUVIUS

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION CLOGS HARBOR

Before they evacuated Naples, the Germans did the most thorough and systematic job of harbor destruction in history. Writing for the Christian Science Monitor, Ronald Stead reported, "The Germans were not content with just sinking ships in the fairways in order to block them. In some instances they sank one ship on top of another and even chained them together to make removal as difficult as possible."

The Allied engineers were faced with the task of putting the harbor back in operation in the shortest possible time. To do so required unusual ingenuity. Bridges were built over the wrecked ships, water gaps were filled in with rubble left by bombings, and docks were improvised by using the hulls of sunken vessels. In spite of frequent German air raids which usually came at night it was estimated by December that a heavier gross tonnage was being turned around daily at Naples than ever before.



A smokestack is toppled off a freighter. The ship is blocking a dock. Instead of being moved, it will simply be made level and then used as a dock itself. A bridge will connect it to a pier.



TWO WOODEN MASTS OF THIS SUNKEN ITALIAN SHIP STICK FORLORNLY OUT OF WATE

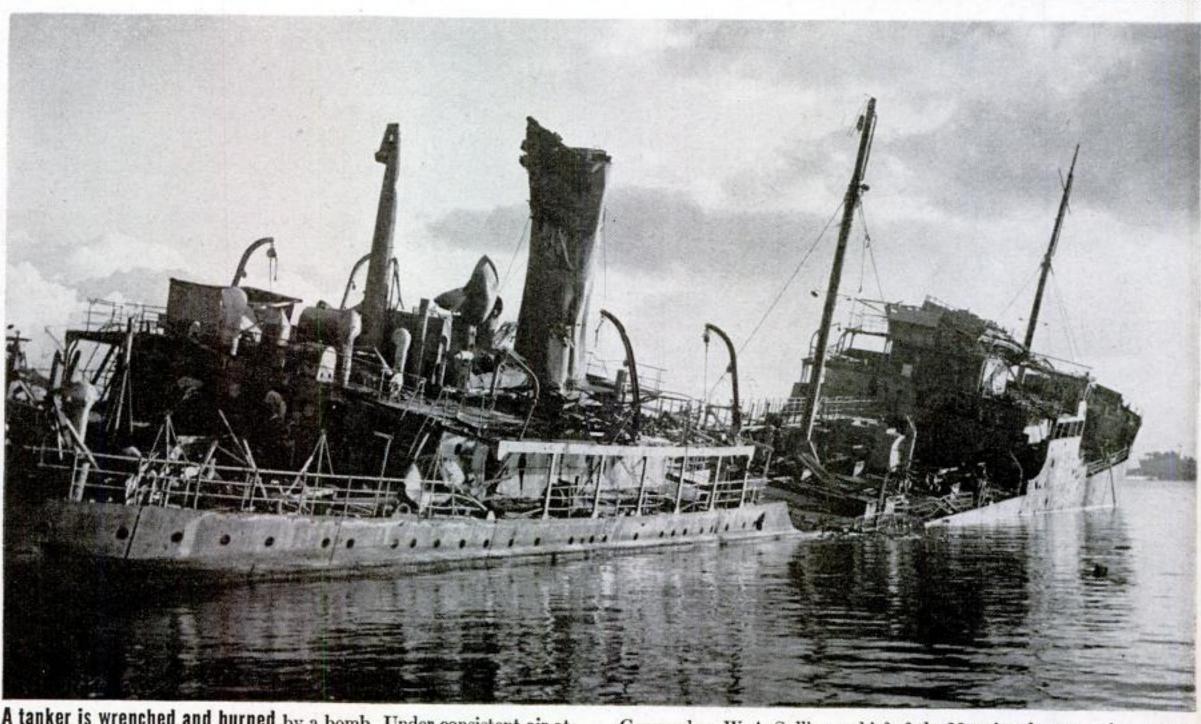


Rubble pours into the water from dump trucks. Everywhere there are sunken ships and sometimes, as here, it is easier to build them into docks and piers than to remove them. In those cases





rubble is poured into the water, filling up gaps between the ships and old piers.



A tanker is wrenched and burned by a bomb. Under consistent air attacks by Germans, many Allied supplies have been lost in this harbor.

Commodore W. A. Sullivan, chief of the Navy's salvage service, says it will be many years before Naples harbor is restored to its prewar state.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

HIS HOME-FRONT PROGRAM SOUNDS GOOD BUT IF THE PEOPLE WANT IT THEY MUST PUSH FOR IT

Rarely has an American president faced such a tangle of problems as Mr. Roosevelt did last week when he delivered his "state of the union" report to the Congress. His problems ranged the whole world, from postwar European settlement to the economic rights of man and various and sundry domestic quarrels. The report was most successful in its outline of a program for the home front, which rested upon five main points:

1. A "realistic" tax law, to tax away all "unreasonable" profits, both corporate and individual. The President did not specify the nature of this law or give any clear indication as to how the vast purchasing power of incomes between \$2,500 and \$5,000 is to be tapped. But he dismissed the tax bill now under consideration by Congress as wholly inadequate.

2. A continuation of the law for the renegotiation of war contracts. While Mr. Roosevelt mentioned "exorbitant profits" as one reason for such a law, the chief reason for it, in view of the very high corporate taxes now prevailing, would be to save the people money in the purchase of war materials.

3. A cost of food law, putting a floor under the farmer and a ceiling over the retailer. Such a law should apply to necessities only and will require the use of "public funds" i.e. subsidies.

4. Early re-enactment of the present stabilization law of October 1942, which expires on June 30 of this year. Unless this is done well ahead of time, the President asserted, "the country might just as well expect price chaos by summer."

5. A national service law to "make available for war production or for any other essential services every able-bodied adult in the nation." Mr. Roosevelt was most specific, however, that he would not recommend such a law unless the other four planks of his home-front program were carried out.

A Good Program

To millions of Americans, distracted by the recent turmoil and confusion on the home front, this program sounded good. Its most radical feature was the sponsorship of a national service act, which many have advocated for more than two years. The advocates have pointed out that Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—all democratic countries—have found this legislation indispensable to the prosecution of the war; that it is unfair to draft our boys into the services while leaving civilians free to do almost exactly as they choose; that universal service is the quickest and best way to eliminate the "double standard"—one standard for the services and a far lower one for the home front. The only fair principle to adopt, these persons believe, is the principle of "work or fight" applied equally to all.

Of course, all of the President's proposals will meet opposition. Labor has already vociferously objected to the national service act idea and Senator Reynolds of North Carolina has called it a plan for "enslaving the American people." The farm bloc is continuing its opposition to stabilization subsidies. And if Congress enacts a "realistic" tax law we may be sure that the millennium is at hand. In addition, there are those who have attacked the whole of Mr. Roosevelt's program on the grounds that it is a campaign document preparing the way for a fourth term. Maybe it is. If so, however, Mr. Roosevelt's political thinking has led him to an encouraging conclusion. He apparently has decided that the American people are ready to accept the hard things, rather than just the easy ones, and that they are fed up with the claims of self-interested political groups.

Familiar Ground

Anyway, so far as objectives are concerned, Mr. Roosevelt's report, whether "political" or not, is a worthy and constructive effort. Yet certain aspects of it are far from reassuring. Worried patriots have heard most of this before, and from the identical source. On April 27, 1942, in a speech to Congress, the President set forth a lucid seven-point program for controlling the cost of living. Since then the cost of living program has not been materially changed—but neither has it been satisfactorily realized. On Sept. 7, 1942, the President reiterated his seven-point program, called for an adequate tax program, and belabored Congress. In his budget message of January 1943, he asked for additional taxes of \$16,000,000,000, although, as in the present instance, he did not specify how this sum was to be raised. In the "hold the line" message of April 8, and the food message of Nov. 1, 1943, the same principles were advocated.

Thus the only new plank in the President's home-front program is the national service act which, as he himself says, cannot be justified unless all the other measures are carried out. Yet all the other measures are in difficulties. Moreover, there are certain peculiarities in the service act proposal which raise a question as to just how serious the President is in proposing it. He gave as one of his two main reasons the argument that it would stop strikes; yet this is about the worst possible ground on which to advocate national service. A "work or fight" law may indeed be indispensable to a solution to the manpower problem. But it could not stop strikes unless it were carried to extremes of bureaucratic tyranny that would ruin the morale of the nation. In those countries in which such a law has been adopted it is not aggressively enforced, and its chief value appears to lie in the mere fact that it is on the statute books. By making the strike argument the President not only fanned the opposition of labor to this proposal but he also reinforced the reactionary press in its cry of "enslavement."

It's Up to the People

In the light of these considerations it is not unfair to raise the question of whether the President and his aides really intend to put this program across. Or is this just something "for the record"? Hitherto there has been a dangerously wide gap between the programs advocated by the White House and the performance of those programs. Is that gap now going to be closed? Or are we still going to talk about one program and act out another?

For the boys at the front, and for civilians who are determined to do everything possible to back up those boys, these questions must be answered. And the answer is admittedly not easy. As LIFE pointed out last week in connection with labor, there is no doubt but that an inefficient and politicallyminded Administration is responsible for a lot of our home-front troubles. Yet it is not alone responsible. The Congress is so riddled with factionalism and partisanship that the Administration can well reply, to almost any criticism, that the legislators are at fault. The tax program, the stabilization program, the cost-of-living program, even the proposition that our soldiers have a right to vote next November, have all been mutilated or frustrated by the representatives of the people. But whether the Congress is so bad because the Administration is so confused, or whether the Administration is so confused because the Congress is so bad, is just another version of the hen-and-the-egg problem.

The only solution to the hen-and-the-egg problem lies with the people. Perhaps it would be a good idea to project our minds (as the President undoubtedly has) toward what will happen when the boys actually come home. The GI's will then have a lot of political power, and it is not unlikely that their first act will be to oust from office any man or woman who has obstructed the efficient prosecution of the war on the home front. Perhaps it would even be a good idea for us to begin doing just that before the boys get here. If we really want a program resembling that which the President has suggested, we ought to make it clear to our representatives that, in obstructing it, they are endangering their political careers. If, as, and when we do that the Administration will have to act, rather than just advocate noble objectives.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK

At 5:50 p. m. on Jan. 11, Frank Sinatra Jr. was born. Eighteen hours later he received the press in his mother's room at Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital, Jersey City, N. J. Clad in sterile smocks, 20-odd attending reporters and photographers quickly gathered vital statistics. Weight: 8 lb., 13 oz. Hair: incipient. Eyes: allegedly blue. In Hollywood where he is making a film, Frank Sr. said, "Holy Smoke!" and "It really sends me!"





Services stage battle spectacle in Los Angeles arena

In Los Angeles Coliseum on Jan. 8 and 9, the terrible pageantry of war was unfolded for civilian eyes in an Army-Navy show designed to arouse and inspire the people of a critical industrial area to still greater effort in the momentous months of 1944. During the week that preceded the spectacle, press and radio trumpeted the theme: "Stay on the job and finish the job." Troops paraded. War and Navy Department officials and high-ranking officers came from Washington and conferred with West Coast industrialists and businessmen on production problems. Surprise guest

26



MULTIPLE SHAFT OF LIGHT 200 YARDS IN DIAMETER SOARS 20,000 FEET INTO NIGHT SKIES. BRIGHT GLOBULES NEAR TOP OF COLUMN WERE CAUSED BY LAYERS OF DRIFTING CLOUD

at their sessions was Admiral Halsey (see p. 30), fresh from the Pacific battle zone. The greatest coordinated drive yet made on public opinion by the armed services in any U.S. city was climaxed by the Coliseum show, witnessed by more than 200,-000 spectators during its two-night stand. On the green oval of the playing field, Hollywood craftsmen had constructed a South Pacific atoll, spired with palms and studded with "enemy" defenses. Upon this island stronghold 150 infantrymen launched an attack with machine guns, grenades and fieldpieces that rocked the stadium with

thunders of combat and mottled the vast arena with flakes of fire. Through bright fingers of searchlights probing the skies, fleets of airplanes careened. Geysers of earth rose into the air and smoke curled across the field in green, floodlit scarves, lashed by wind machines provided by the movie studios. Ultimately the Americans were victorious, the atoll taken. The show ended with God Bless America and a recital by entire audience in unison of a pledge "to devote myself wholeheartedly to the war effort" and "to do all in my power to stay on the job and finish the job."

PALM TREES AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS SUPPLIED RESPECTIVELY BY HOLLYWOOD STUDIOS AND THE U.S. ARMY CONVERT A PLAYING FIELD INTO AN ATOLL READY FOR DESTRUCTION

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HISTORIC AIR BATTLE

700 U.S. bombers fight way into heart of Germany

One of the great air battles of history took place last week. In full daylight some 700 heavy bombers of the U. S. Eighth Air Force fought their way 300 miles into northwest Germany. Their main targets were the three fighter-plane factories near Brunswick but the apparent direction of the attack toward Berlin, 100 miles away, brought hundreds of Nazi interceptors up for a three-hour running battle from the Zuider Zee to the edge of Berlin's defenses and back again.

Screened by clouds for the middle part of the trip, the Fortresses and Liberators met their heaviest opposition as they approached the target area. Fanning out, the formations went after the airplane plant at Oschersleben which assembles half the FW-190s made in Germany, after the Messerschmitt 110 factory at Brunswick and after a factory at Halberstadt that builds wings for Ju-88s. Some groups, hunting targets of opportunity, struck at the crowded freight yards at Bielefeld while scattered others may have ranged to Berlin itself. The tonnages of bombs dropped were not immediately announced.

The desperate Luftwaffe opened its full bag of defensive tricks, some new, some improved. German fighters met the U. S. planes with smokescreens, rocket barrages and "saturation" attacks. Large formations of Me-110s, carrying twice their regular rocket load, fired salvos into the leading bomber flights. When rocket fire split open the tight U. S. defensive formations, Me-110s and FW-190s followed up with ferocious close attacks.

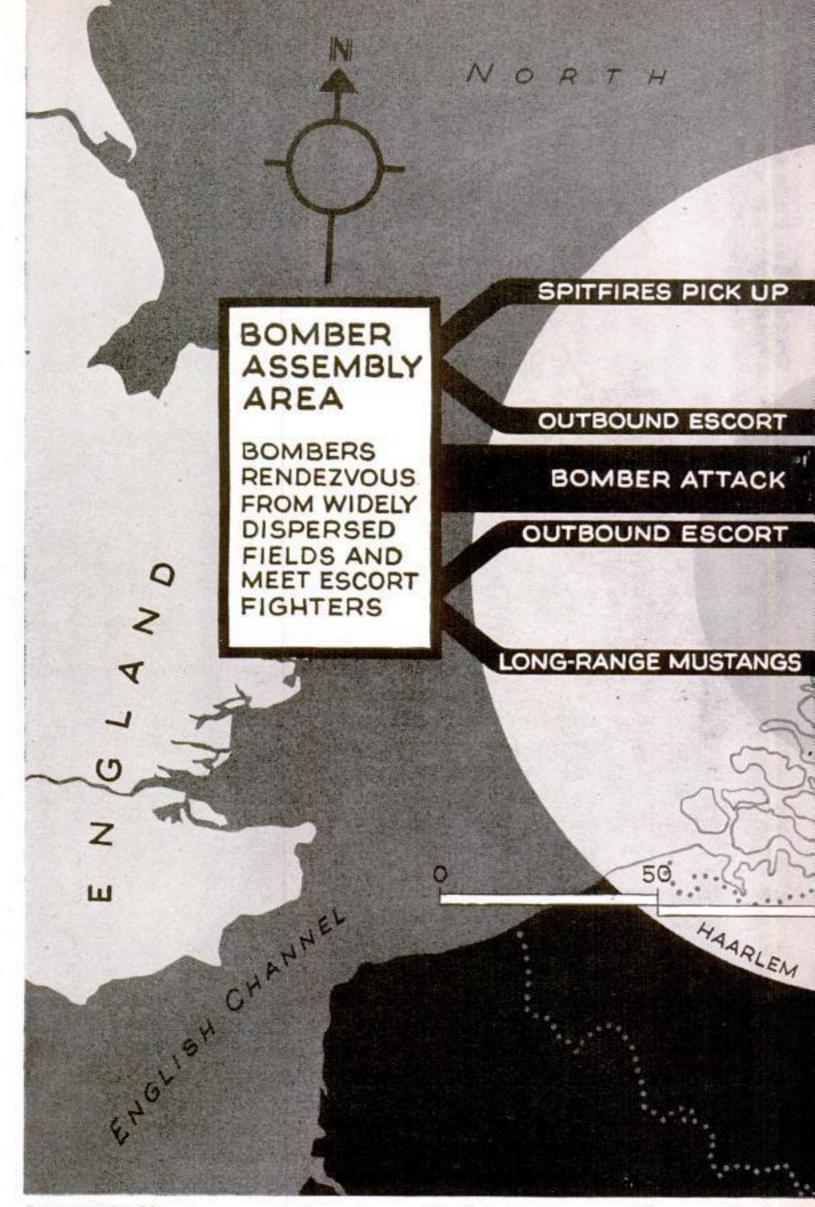
Our planes used a new trick, too, a shuttling fighter cover that gave maximum protection. Lightnings and Thunderbolts took the bombers most of the way to the target. There the heavies met a fresh group of fighters, long-range Mustangs, that guarded them halfway home. On the last leg of the trip back, RAF Spitfires gave cover. It was the longest escort job yet for the newly improved Mustangs.

In spite of our protecting fighters, the German interceptors pressed their attacks relentlessly, often coming within 75 feet of the bombers before turning away. The heavies closed the gaps in their formations and kept on for England. Sixty U. S. bombers and five U. S. fighters were lost. The 1,200-odd planes that did get back reported 152 German fighters destroyed. The number of Germans shot down by the planes that didn't return will never be known.

Said General H. H. Arnold, "One of the hardest blows yet struck against the German Air Force. The Germans are back on their heels." Unannounced were the totals of killed and wounded crew members in those U. S. planes that struggled home, damaged beyond further usefulness. The announced 5% airplane loss in combat was minor compared to the 600-odd trained crewmen who were lost outright and the unknown number of combat teams disrupted temporarily by wounds and death.



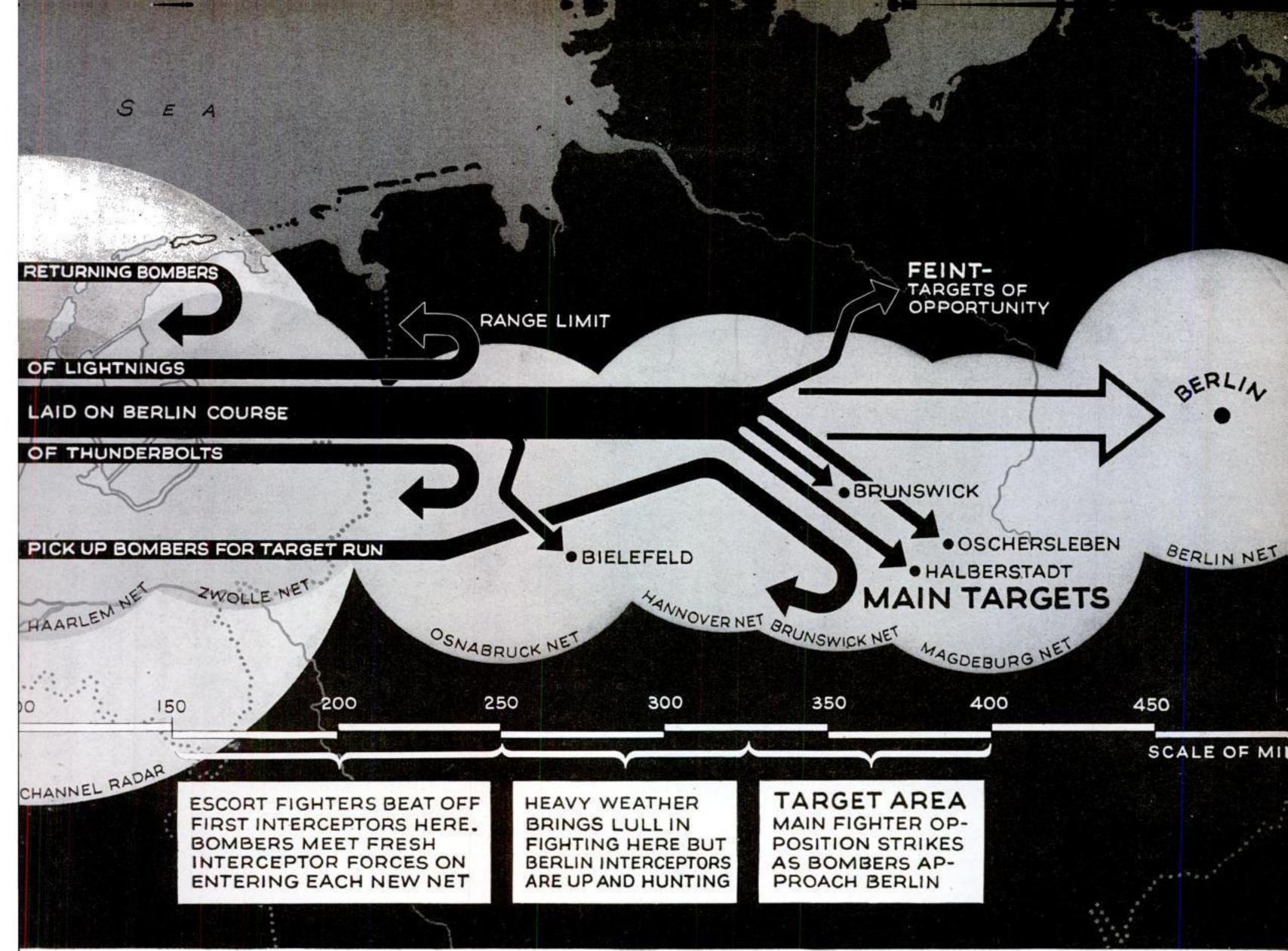
Smoke screen, a new Nazi fighter trick, was tried by four FW-190s who attacked the bombers head-on over Zuider Zee. FW's approached the bombers in column. The lead plane made smoke to hide others behind him from bombers' gunfire until the last minute, when FW's short-range guns would be effective. Trick didn't work since smoke helped U. S. fighters spot attackers.



Progress of raid is shown on map above. Large white circle is range zone of German radar station in Netherlands that spotted bombers. Chain of smaller gray circles, each 100 miles across,



Rocket attack: Part I. Over the target, mass formations of Me-110s flew alongside U. S. bombers, out of range of defensive guns. When they were in position, Nazis skidded their formation into line abreast of U. S. bombers and fired two salvos of rockets into the front of the column. The hits made bombers break formation, thus disrupting their pattern of protective gunfire.



indicates fighter control network through which bombers had to fight their way against German interceptors. Each net is named here for city on which it is centered. Bad weather broke

defense for 150 miles. Most of the bombers turned toward actual targets when only 45 minutes from Berlin. Tactics by which Germans tried to stop raid are shown in drawings below.



Rocket attack: Part II. As soon as the rockets hit home, the Me-110s closed in, taking advantage of the broken bomber formations. They pressed the attacks viciously, firing their 20-mm. cannon and concentrating on single bombers. This was a new sort of rocket tactic for the Germans, who usually use rocket-firing planes in pairs and take care to keep well out of range.



"Saturation" attack by FW-190s was the final German fighter effort. Following Me-110s, as many as 30 FW's at a time drove into the bomber formations from all directions. In head-on attacks they passed on among the bombers, careless of collision. There were so many planes that gunners could not concentrate their fire effectively and the defenses were "saturated."



HALSEY HOME

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 16 MONTHS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE GET A CHANCE TO SEE AND HEAR THEIR FIGHTING ADMIRAL

To the American people Admiral William F. Halsey Jr. is like a mythical sea dog whose habitat is the far Pacific. In his wanderings over unknown oceans and in his protracted absences, he resembles Ulysses. Dispatches from his headquarters, in true mythical style, read: "Somewhere in the South Pacific."

Last week, however, after 16 months of sea warfare, Admiral Halsey was home. For the first time
since he assumed command of the U. S. naval forces
in the South Pacific, the American people had a
chance to hear him and see him. They were not disappointed. What they saw is shown in the portrait
above, taken by LIFE Photographer Ralph Crane
at a press conference in Los Angeles. The Admiral
turns out to be a friendly old warrior, with a sunbaked, leathery face, bushy eyebrows and nervous,
bony hands. What they heard him say was excellent

wartime tonic. "The only good Jap is a Jap who's been dead six months," he insisted. "When we get to Tokyo, where we're bound to get eventually, we'll have a little celebration where Tokyo was."

Asked why the Jap fleet would not come out and fight, Admiral Halsey explained that it was extremely difficult for any Occidental to explain the Oriental mind. "It's one of two things. Either they are saving their fleet until we approach the shores of the Japanese Empire, or they think they can wear us down by attrition tactics. The Japs are good. I hate to say it, but they are very good. But they are not supermentand they no longer want to die for their emperor—the son of whatever he is. Sometimes when our mentare close enough to hear and our shells explode among them, they scream their heads off. Why, one American is equal to any 10 of the little yellow monkeys."

Although Jap planes have improved slightly, there has been decided deterioration in the pilots, Admiral Halsey reported. "They're not as willing to come out and fight. They've got kids in their air force."

In supporting a beleaguered outpost, the Japs follow a regular cycle, he said. First they use regular transports "until we begin knocking off a lot." Then they substitute small self-propelled barges "until we start making good Japs out of them." Next they employ submarines and as a last resort, "they let their men starve."

"There is no bigger liar in the world than the Jap," he insisted when asked about Jap claims on the sinking of U. S. ships. Picking up a paper, he read something about how the Japs were "majestically defending" threatened positions. "They certainly smell, too, when they're majestically defending," he said.





When it's not a fit night out for man or beast

WINTRY WINDS whistle and the sleet hisses against the window pane—that's grand!

For never was a night made more to order for you to enjoy a deep-flavored, heart-warming Four-Roses-and-soda before a cheery open fire!

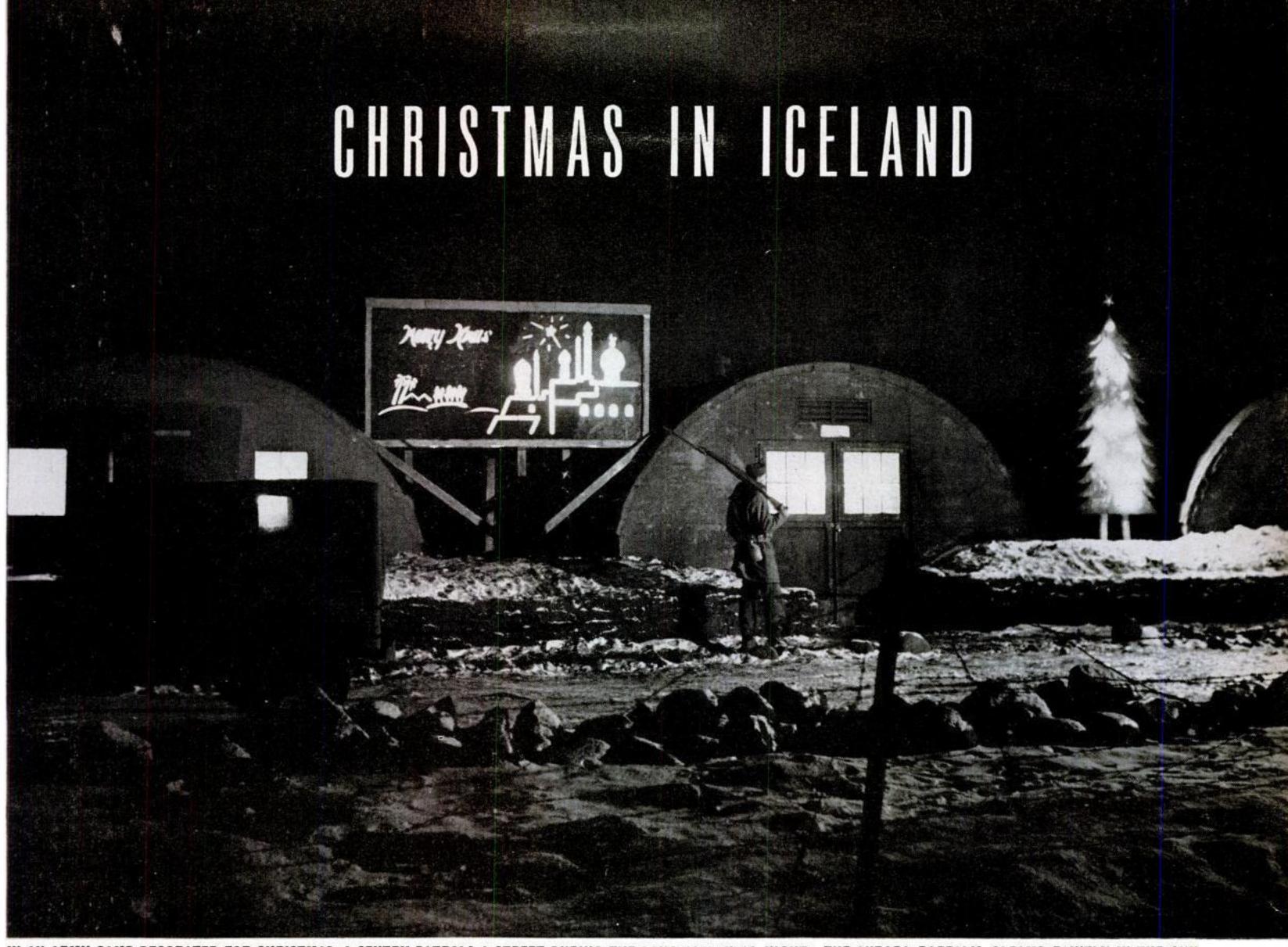
Maybe tonight will be such a night-maybe it won't.

But even if the weatherman doesn't cooperate, we can think of only one reason why you should postpone any longer the keen enjoyment to be found in the most glorious drink that ever tinkled in a highball glass.

That reason is the possibility that your dealer may temporarily be out of Four Roses. But if he is, please be patient and try again. He'll have some for you, soon.



Four Roses is a blend of straight whiskies—90 proof. Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville & Baltimore.



IN AN ARMY CAMP DECORATED FOR CHRISTMAS, A SENTRY PATROLS A STREET DURING THE LONG ICELANDIC NIGHT. THE AURORA BOREALIS GLEAMS FAINTLY IN THE SKY

merican troops spent their third and best Christ-A mas in Iceland this winter. After 29 months of occupation they had become a part of the life of the bleak Atlantic outpost and it had become a part of them. The Icelanders themselves, whose chilly reserve is one of the island's natural hazards, warmed to the Americans as they never had before. On Christmas Eve the doors of the state church (Lutheran) were opened to the troops for candlelight services. An Icelandic choir toured American hospitals and soldiers gave parties for Icelandic children. At a dance in one Red Cross center there was an attendance of 68 Icelandic girls, where before there had never been more than six. The Yuletide Spirit ran high.

In the camps, the Nissen huts and mess halls were festooned with Christmas decorations. Instead of the Spam that they had eaten on their first Christmas on the island, the men ate turkey and drank beer. Christmas even penetrated to the isolated districts where patrols were snowed in for the winter. Christmas trees and mail were dropped to them from planes.

Special candlelight service was held on Christmas Eve for American servicemen in the Icelandic State Church. State church is Lutheran, but U.S. Navy chaplain conducted nonsectarian service.



Soldiers sing carols for Sveinn Björnsson, Regent of Iceland. These photographs were made by LIFE's Ralph Morse who photographed Christmas on Guadalcanal a year ago.



"Sizzling zodiacs! And you want to talk about a blonde!"



SWAMI: Certainly I see your young lady. She's typing—but wait: this is perfectly amazing!

VISITOR: What, Swami? Does she love me that much?

SWAMI: She's just used a sheet of carbon paper for the 60th time! Why, 20 legible copies is the best I can get! See what the Crystal reveals . . .

This is the first copy made with a fresh sheet of Roytype Park Avenue Carbon Paper. See how sharp, clear, and distinct it is. You'll find succeeding copies will also be clean, crisp, and easy to read.

Laboratory test No. 36502, issued July 13, 1943, by United States Testing Co., Inc.

Now, look at this 60th copy -- made by the same girl, on the same typewriter, with the same sheet of Roytype Park Avenue Carbon Paper ... used 59 times before! See how legible this 60th copy is!

VISITOR: No wonder! She uses Roytype Park Avenue Carbon Paper. The Royal Typewriter people make it, and one sheet of it can be used up to 60 times, cleanly and clearly.

SWAMI: Incredible! How is this possible?

VISITOR: By a process called deep-inking, I understand. The ink is soaked right down into the paper. Then, too, Park Avenue's extension edge lets you reverse each sheet, top to bottom, so that all areas of the paper can be used. But, about this girl . . .

SWAMI: Leaping Leo, how can you talk of women when we have discovered this wonderful product! Excuse me: I must have my Crystal reveal the telephone number of my nearest Royal Typewriter Representative or Roytype dealer.

Carbon Papers and Ribbons

Ask your Roytype Representative about the many different carbon papers in the complete Roytype* line—one of which will exactly fit your needs.

Ask him, too, about Roytype ribbons. They're made from a formula which enables the ink actually to flow through the fabric into the used parts—thus constantly renewing life.

ROYTYPE

Carbon Papers and Ribbons made by the

ROYAL
TYPEWRITER COMPANY

*Trade-mark Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Copr. 1944, Royal Typewriter Company, Inc.

Christmas in Iceland (continued)



Over isolated outpost snowed in for the winter, an Army C-47 drops Christmas tree and mail. Man at the left holds rope to keep pitcher from falling out of the plane.



Some American troops spent quiet Christmas giving parties for Icelandic children. The Icelanders genuinely unbent to the Americans for the first time this Christmas.



An Icelandic choir sings under curved roof of Nissen hut at American hospital show.

On the whole, exchange of courtesies like these characterized Christmas in Iceland.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36



Let's All Back the Attack! BUY WAR BONDS

*

*

time transportation system, serving not only you but the nation.

One of your responsibilities is to take good care of your battery-the source of starting power that brings your car to life. It should be inspected at least once a month to make sure that it is properly filled with water, fully charged and in required to build them.

Your Delco battery dealer will help you whatever the make of your battery. You can depend on his able, competent battery service; you can depend on his recommendation of the right size and type Delco battery to meet your wartime driving needs.

When you MUST replace REPLACE WITH A DELCO Battery

Delco batteries are available for every make and model automobile, as well as for trucks, buses, tractors and commercial vehicles. They are sold by 34,000 dealers under the direction of United Motors Service.

DELCO-REMY * WHEREVER WHEELS TURN OR PROPELLERS



Today Reliance workers are tailoring her WAC shirt to serve her while she's doing a magnificent job in the service! When Victory comes she'll still welcome tailored togs like this Ensenada jacket that's as snappy as her salute! Sold in sportswear sections as well as jacket and dress departments in better stores. Priced at about \$8.95.

The Fourth War Loan Drive is on! LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK! Buy an extra bond . . . it's doubly important now. It is your "nest egg" for the future.

RELIANCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

212 W. Monroe St. • Chicago 6, III.

New York Offices: 200 Fifth Ave. • 1350 Broadway

MAKERS OF Kay Whitney and Happy Home Frocks Ensenada Shirts and Slacks • Big Yank Work Clothing • Aywon Shirts • No-Tare Shorts • Yank Jr. Boys' Wear • Parachutes for Men and Matériel.

Christmas in Iceland (continued)



Unusual ratio of two Icelandic girls to one American serviceman was effected by this soldier at a Red Cross canteen. The soldier's nonchalance belies the rare state.



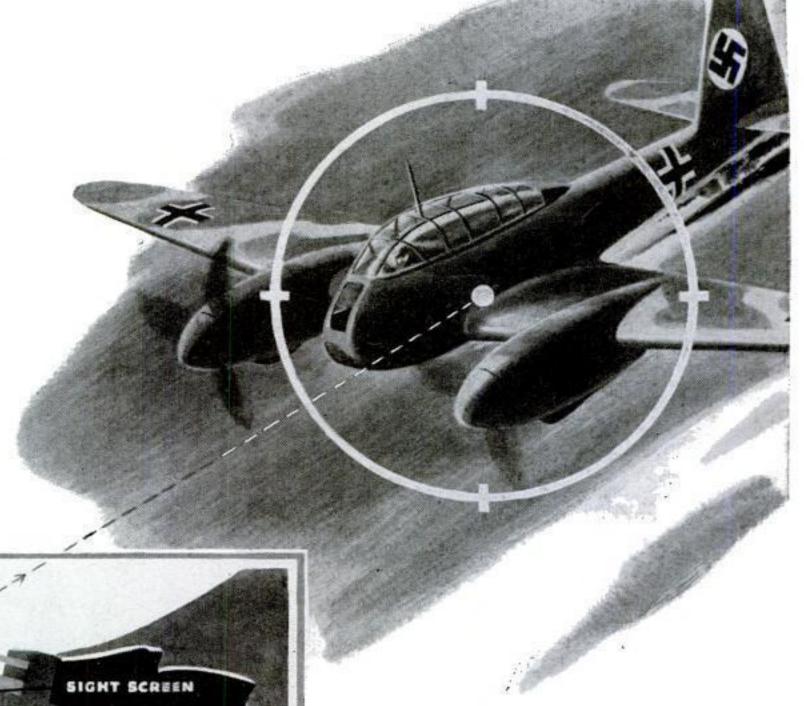
Icelandic girls thawed appreciably over Christmas, attended service parties in numbers. Here a Navy man executes an encircling maneuver while showing snapshots.



Jitterbugging has proved a big success with the Icelandic girls. Sixty-eight of them showed up for this Christmas dance. No more than six girls had ever come before.

The lamp that paints a bullseye on Axis planes!

1. Ever wonder how our gunners can fire accurately at 400 m.p. h.? One reason is a new kind of gunsight. Instead of straining to hold the enemy in your sights as you would with a rifle, you see a "bullseye" of orange light... apparently painted right on the enemy plane (see diagram).



SIGHT SCREEN

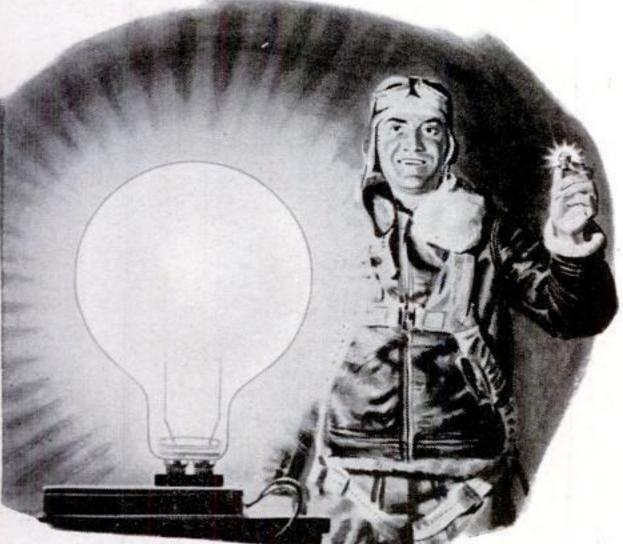
RING AND DOT

ETCHED ON

OPAQUE CLASS

OE LAMP

2. that the image had to be bright enough to show up against Sahara sands, yet not too bright for the pilot's eyes. Gunsights now are being equipped with a lamp G-E developed especially to meet these conditions. A tough problem...but no tougher than many which G-E research has had to solve.



3. airport floodlight and the tiny "grain-of-wheat" lamp for instrument lighting are hundreds of different G-E lamps working for victory. The same research that produced these lamps is constantly striving to make your G-E lamps "stay brighter longer." So don't waste light from these good bulbs. Share your reading lamp with others. Keep bulbs and shades clean. And turn off lights not in use!

"TO MAKE LAMPS

"TO MAKE LAMPS

THE Creed of G-E RESEARCH"

LAMPS



Hear the General Electric radio programs: "The G-E All-Girl Orchestra", Sunday 10 p. m. EWT, NBC; "The World Today" news every weekday 6:45 p. m. EWT, CBS.



Blazing away at Jap planes which intercept her in the Aleutians, the Copperfin shoots down three of them. The sub has proceeded

here in order to pick up a Navy meteorologist whose knowledge of Japan will prove valuable when the Copperfin approaches Tokyo.



About to be fished out of the water by member of Copperfin's crew, Jap flier draws a knife and stabs

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

Destination Tokyo

A U. S. submarine enters Tokyo Bay

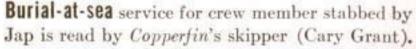
Cap of unexploded bomb lodged in sub's cramped superstructure during air attack is gingerly unscrewed by The Kid (Bob Hutton),

have managed to cram almost everything that has happened to the U. S. submarine service since Pearl Harbor. The result will probably impress its audiences as the most exciting motion picture about a submarine yet produced. This saga of the U. S. S. Copperfin incorporates such fabulous items of real life as the appendent of the performed successfully by a pharmacist mate during submarine operations in the Pacific and the daring entrance of a U. S. sub into the heavily defended waters of Tokyo Bay.

But Destination Tokyo has more than suspense. As the skipper of the Copperfin, Cary Grant is fine and restrained, while Bob Hutton, in the role of a frightened kid on his first submarine trip, gives a disarmingly credible performance. Hutton, a soft-spoken newcomer who looks amazingly like Jimmy Stewart, has the good fortune to be entrusted with the picture's most suspenseful scene (below, left). He carries it off with immense conviction.

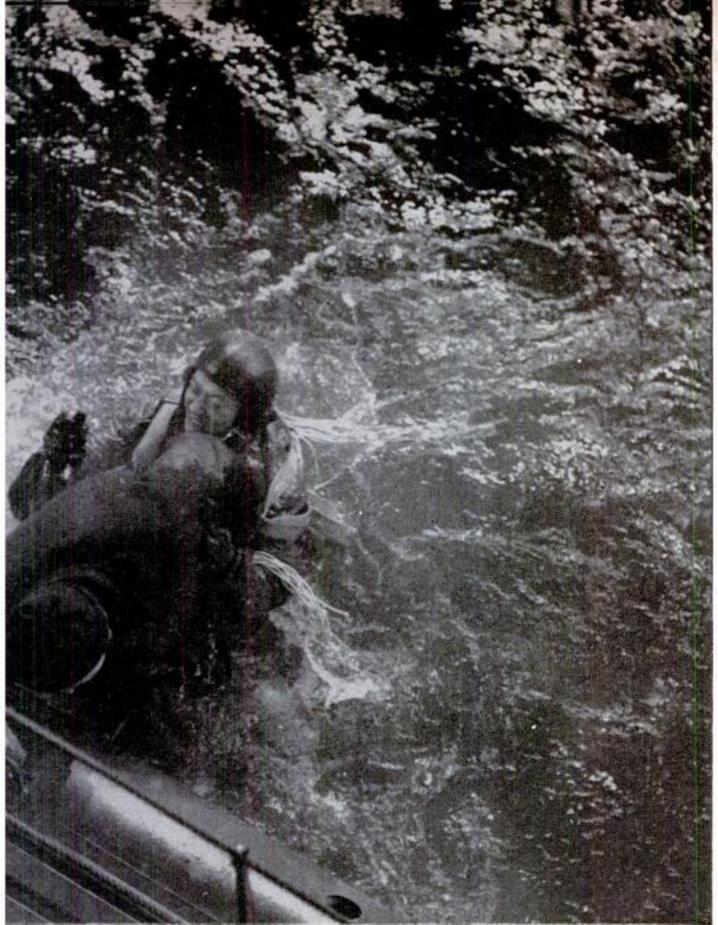
Inasmuch as the sinking of the U. S. submarine Wahoo, whose heroic career can be read into that of the Copperfin, was announced almost simultaneously with the release of Destination Tokyo, it would appear that Warner Bros.' uncanny timing (Casablanca and Mission to Moscow) has not deserted them in this instance.

who is only crew member skinny enough to squirm his way to the bomb. Hutton, a newcomer, closely resembles Capt. James Stewart.









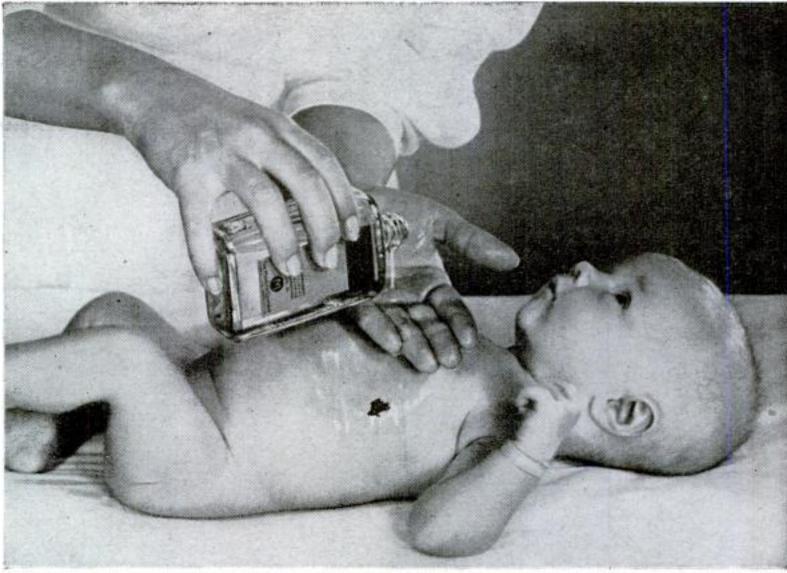
his rescuer. Flier, who had parachuted into the sea when his plane was shot down by sub, is immediately riddled by machine gun while crew watches his body sink.



STUDYING THE INDICATOR, THE CAPTAIN WATCHES PROGRESS INTO TOKYO BAY

Loss of member is felt all the more intensely because of intimacy created among men who are compelled to live together in cramped quarters for months at a time.





IN MOST HOSPITAL NURSERIES, BABY GETS A PROTECTIVE ANTISEPTIC OIL BATH DAILY

Why do hospitals do this?

Important to every mother: A leading medical journal asked 6,000 physicians, including most U. S. baby specialists, these vital questions about baby care. Read answers below:



QUESTION: "Do you favor the use of oil on baby's skin?"

ANSWER: Over 95% of doctors said yes. (Most hospitals, as in scene above, instruct mothers to use Mennen Oil—because it's antiseptic).



QUESTION: "Should oil be used after every diaper change?"

ANSWER: 3 out of 4 physicians said yes. (Antiseptic oil helps prevent diaper rash caused by action of germs in contact with wet diapers).



QUESTION: "Should oil be used all over baby's body daily?"

ANSWER: 3 out of 4 physicians said yes—helps prevent dryness, chafing. (Most important—antiseptic oil helps protect skin against germs).

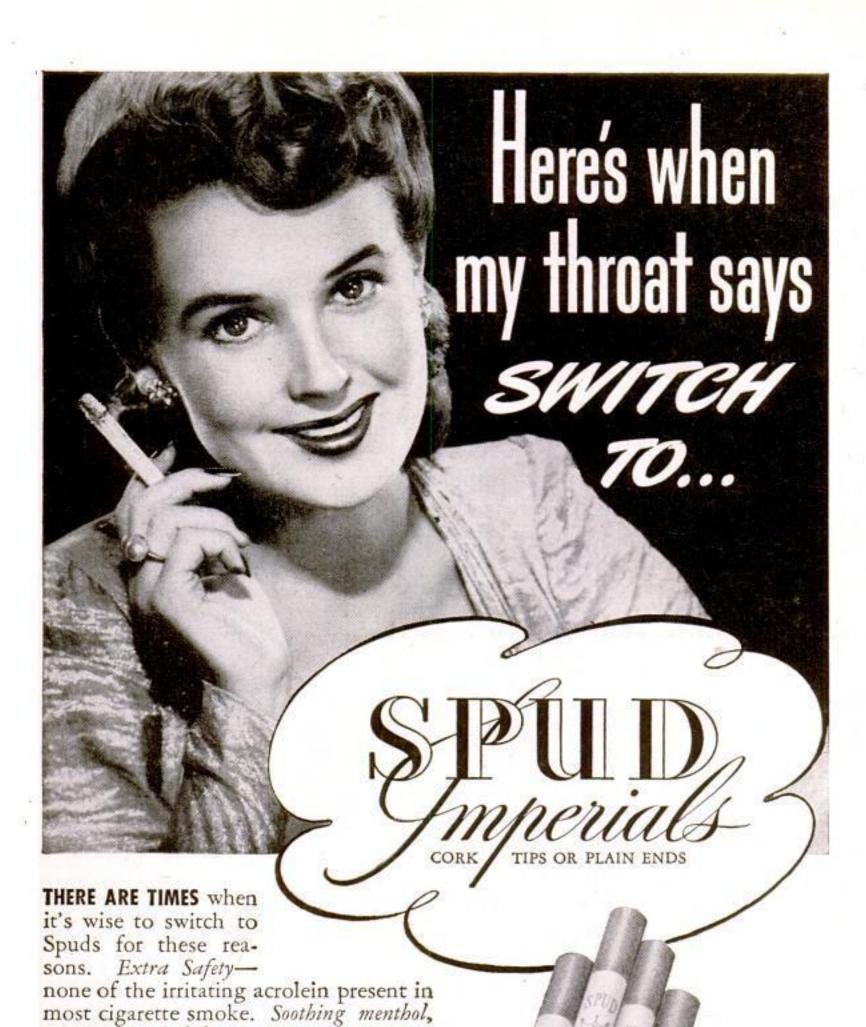


QUESTION: "Up to what age should oil be used on baby?"

ANSWER: Physicians said, on average, "Continue using oil until baby is over 6 months old." Many advised using oil up to 18 months.



ANSWER: 4 out of 5 physicians said baby oil should be antiseptic. Only one widely-sold baby oil is antiseptic—Mennen. Helps check harmful germs, thus helps prevent prickly heat, diaper rash, impetigo, other irritations. Hospitals find Mennen is mildest, safest, keeps baby's skin smoothest. Special ingredient soothes itching, smarting. Use the best for your baby—Mennen Antiseptic Oil.





evenly blended by a patented process. No menthol overdoses, no sting or bite.

Try Spuds, cork tips or plain ends, and see!

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., Inc.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



"Spuds cool menthol seems to clear my stuffy head, cuts through my coldclogged taste and brings back real smoking pleasure!"



WHENEVER ... I WANT A

"Spuds are my pick-me-up when I want a more invigorating smoke. Their mild menthol tonic wakes me up in the morning helps brace me up and keep me going."

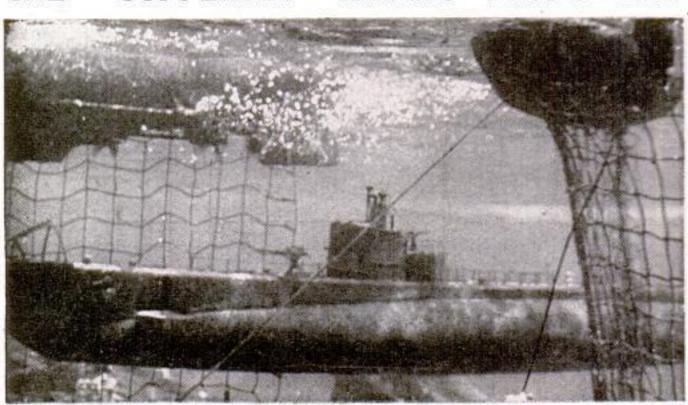
WHENEVER ...



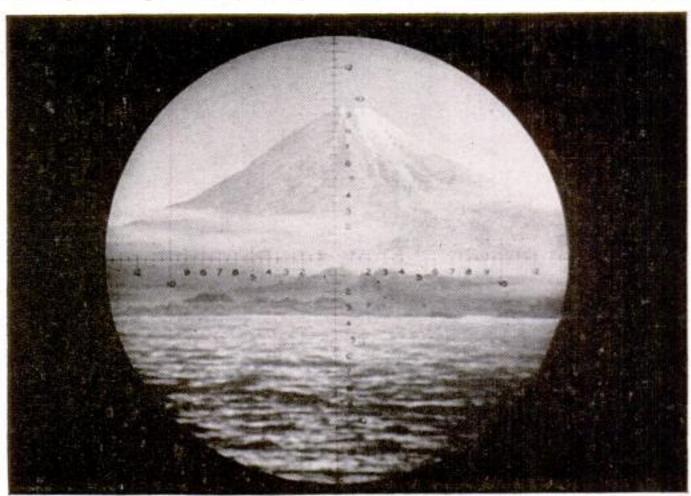
"When my throat is dry or dull, when other cigarettes taste harsh or flat, I turn to Spuds—to refresh my throat, wake up my taste. Their soothing menthol feels kind to my throat—invites smoking right from the first puff."

Destination Tokyo (continued)

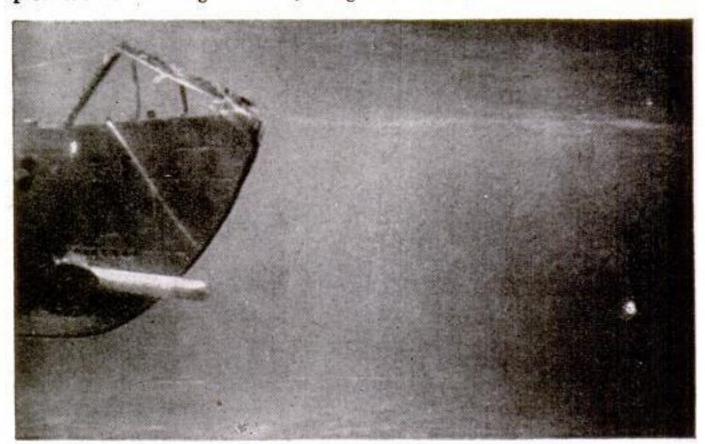
THE "COPPERFIN" ENTERS TOKYO BAY



Lurking beneath propellers of a Japanese ship, the Copperfin, undetected by enemy listening devices, passes safely through the submarine net at entrance of Tokyo Bay.



Mt. Fujiyama looms through Copperfin's periscope after sub enters bay. Crew prepares to land an intelligence detail, then gather information on harbor installations.



Torpedo shoots from bow tube of *Copperfin*, speeds toward Jap aircraft carrier. Torpedoes score direct hits, then sub crash-dives to bottom, is depth-charged (below).



A depth bomb sinks dangerously close to Copperfin as a Jap destroyer attacks the submarine. Above scenes were shot in miniature tank located on Warner Bros. set.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43



The State of the March Control of the Control



FRIDAY NIGHT WHEN "THE HOUR" IS OVER, KATE SMITH THRILLS A SMALL ADMIRER WITH AN INVITATION TO JOIN HER IN HER DRESSING ROOM FOR SUPPE

THE MOST HEARTFELT COMMERCIALS ON THE AIR

Kate Smith really loves the products she talks about

ONE OF the liveliest and most popular of network shows is "The Kate Smith Hour," now in its seventh year. Its music, drama, comedy, novelties, and guest stars are a

regular Friday night diet for millions of Americans.

And millions of Americans have discovered that the fervor and sincerity of Kate's personality extend right into her selling. When she gives forth with her rhapsodic commercials describing the glories of Jell-O, Jell-O Puddings, and Sanka Coffee, she's telling you how a good cook and a practicing housekeeper really feels about them.



Graciously giving autographs and receiving congratulatory messages, Kate winds up a busy day. She is perfectly willing to talk about her success in selling over the air. "I guess it's just that I enjoy good things to eat myself. So naturally I like to talk about 'em to other folks. I know they're always keen for new food ideas—especially the kind that save time and trouble."



"Here comes my supper tray. M-m—Sanka Coffee. And Jell-O Chocolate Pudding! Now you take this pudding, for example. It's the most delicious you ever ate. It has an old-fashioned, homemade taste that's perfect. And anyone... even this little girl here... can make this pudding in only 8 minutes. Do you know it would take a half hour or more the old, fussy way?"



"And another thing, now that rations and shortages have made meals so slim, women are always looking for a satisfying, nourishing dessert. These Jell-O Puddings made with milk fill the bill perfectly! There are three marvelous flavors, chocolate, vanilla, and butterscotch—and, there are so many different ways to fix 'em up and serve 'em! Oh, yes, I have lots to talk about."



"So is it any wonder I enjoy my commercials? And I'm extra proud to be sponsoring Jell-O Puddings right now," Kate says, "because their deliciousness hasn't been affected one bit by wartime conditions! They taste just as luscious as ever—and that's something to shout about nowadays!"



Destination Tokyo (continued)



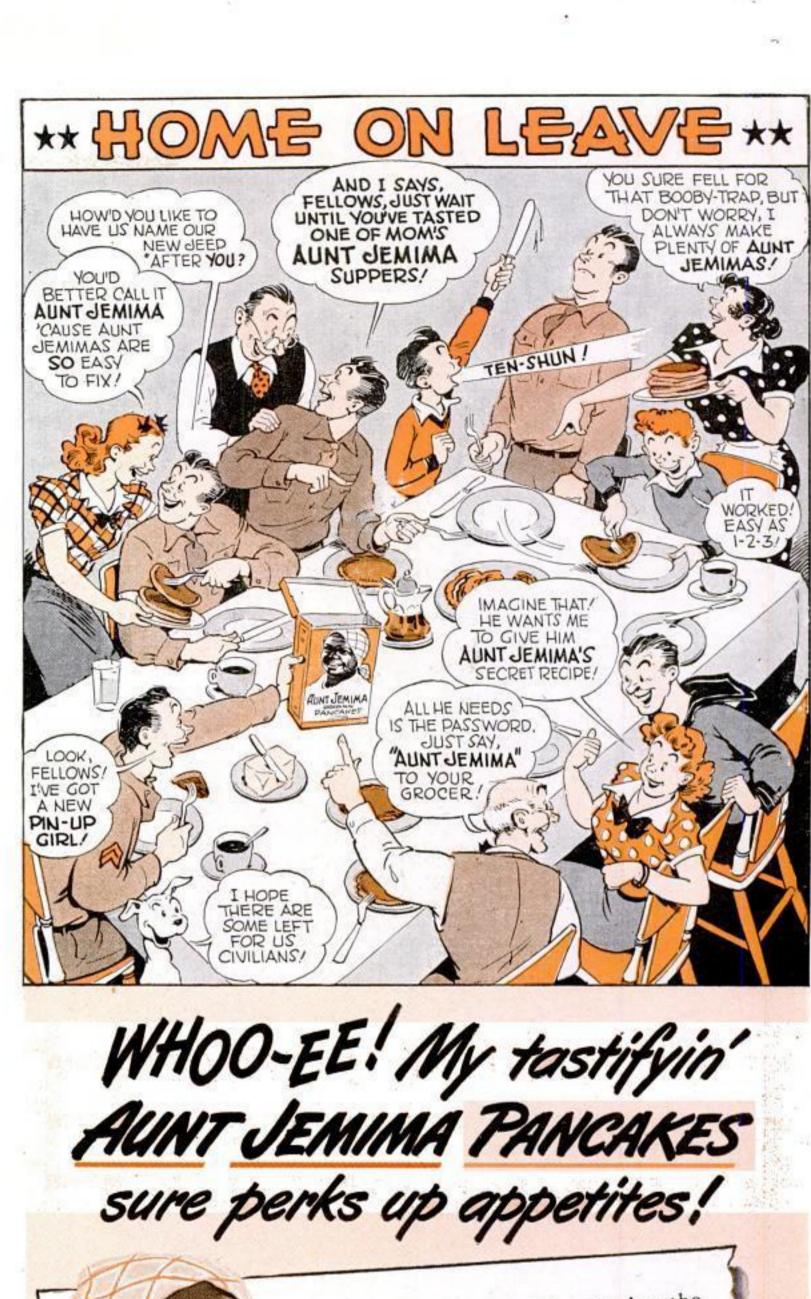
Landing in Tokyo Bay to obtain weather information for Americans' air raid on Tokyo, the detail led by a U.S. Navy expert on Japan prepares to beach rubber boat.



Appendectomy is performed on The Kid by a pharmacist mate (left) while submarine lies on bottom. Mate accomplishes operation partly by directions in surgical book.



Depth bombs explode all around sub after it has sunk a Jap aircraft carrier during the American raid. Forced to bottom, its men are injured and water seeps into ship.







Mathenston

led the U.S. to victory in its Revolution against Great Britain. But he found the perils of peace even worse than those of war. The 13 states were fighting jealously among themselves and some of Washington's own offi-

cers tried to get him to organize a dictatorship. Washington performed perhaps the greatest service of his life when he put all his immense prestige behind the movement for a strong national constitution and government.

Werbe Leople

ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION

The great rules for governing ourselves are set down after the threat of dictatorship is overcome

by CHARLES A. BEARD

The second Friday night was stormy out of doors, and even by the fireside a tempest brewed as our discussion got under way.

We, the people, I began, have a covenant to live together in a reasonable way, to govern ourselves in the civilian way, to adjust our conflicts of ideas and interests by civilian methods, all for the great purposes announced in the Preamble to the Constitution. This Constitution, so established, this written document, is our covenant for these ends, and. . . .

DR. SMYTH: Do you mean the Constitution just as it stands? The lawyers' document, never to be changed one jot or tittle? If so, we might as well adjourn right now. That would be like practicing medicine on a theory more than 150 years old, tying ourselves down to the ideas of men

long in their graves. Such a monstrous doctrine means that there is to be no progress in knowledge, no improvement in methods, a blind adherence to ancient history, a servile reliance on the fathers of the Republic instead of on ourselves. You talk like an old fundamentalist. Either that or there is an intractable opposition between science and what you call politics.

BEARD: Many people besides yourself have called me an old fundamentalist for my emphasis on historical experience and the writings of the fathers. Others have called me an anarchist for my insistence on individual liberty or on the necessity and often the desirability of change. And both types of critics have assumed that there is here a real contradiction of thought, as if there could be no change amid permanence and no permanence amid change. Such critics bring the charge of inconsistency or weakness of mind

EDITOR'S NOTE: Charles A. Beard has spent nearly 50 years studying our American form of government—how it came to be, how it works and what, in essence, it is. The best of his knowledge and wisdom he has recently written in a book, "The Republic" (Viking, \$3.00), from which the accompanying article is taken. Beard's literary method has been to invite to his home, every Friday evening, two old and intelligent friends and talk with them informally about some of the fundamental facts of U. S. history and government. Believing that LIFE readers would like to listen in on some of these discussions, LIFE is publishing in condensed form one conversation from "The Republic" each week for a number of weeks.

Many LIFE readers will, perhaps, want to do more than just listen in to Beard and friends; they may wish, on Friday evenings this winter, to hold their own discussions of the important subjects covered by "The Republic."

The principal figures in these conversations are:

BEARD, the author, who was born in Indiana in 1874, taught politics at Columbia for 10 years, and wrote "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" in 1913. He is coauthor, with his wife Mary, of "The Rise of American Civilization."

"DR. SMYTH" (the name is fictitious), a physician in Beard's city, who is also in charge of health work among employes in a large local factory. He was born in South Carolina around 1870 and is a stanch "Cleveland Democrat."

"MRS. SMYTH," a Vassar graduate who cares for a household and four children, is active in community affairs and secretary of the local hospital board. She has always been interested in the Equal Rights movement.

against a person who at one time defends something old and at another time demands radical changes in existing practices.

MRS. SMYTH: Is a balance possible? Can the pendulum stop swinging?

BEARD: Whether a balance is possible or not—that question we shall consider later—calling persons fundamentalists or progressives or radicals, without immediate and specific discriminations, seems to me to be unreal, just shadowboxing. And as to Dr. Smyth's demand for a science, we might as well understand right now that politics is not a natural science, like physics, or even medicine. That, too, we shall consider later. For the moment I shall merely give some simple illustrations of the relations between permanence and change.

Without some permanent habits, sentiments, and

attitudes, any person would be a lunatic. You, Dr. Smyth, do not call yourself an anachronism or a Tory because you brush your teeth regularly. Another permanent habit, or principle, with you, is to treat your patients, and even strangers, courteously. Society would go to pieces, life would be a bedlam, if it were not for our fairly permanent habits as people. And if nobody ever made any changes in things and habits, life would end for everyone.

DR. SMYTH: I see the point when you put it in kindergarten language.

BEARD: I do not mean that we are bound to accept as permanent the very words of the Constitution as they are written on parchment or printed on paper. The document itself forbids that idea. Article V provides for changing the Constitution, Further-

more, the language of the Constitution on many matters is so broad that the people and their government may achieve almost any great ends of general welfare without altering a line in the document.

It is not as a lawyers' document, as you call it, Doctor, with every t crossed and every i dotted, that I regard our covenant. The bond of our covenant is the principle of constitutional government. That principle is a permanent principle even though constitutions as documents may be scrapped or burned, and the principle of tyranny, however phrased, set up in its place. The principle of constitutional government will always exist, we may assume, as an idea or ideal, to be contrasted with the authoritarian principle of despotism.

MRS. SMYTH: I am eager to have this immortal principle of constitutionalism succinctly stated!

BEARD: I will attempt to meet your challenge in

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

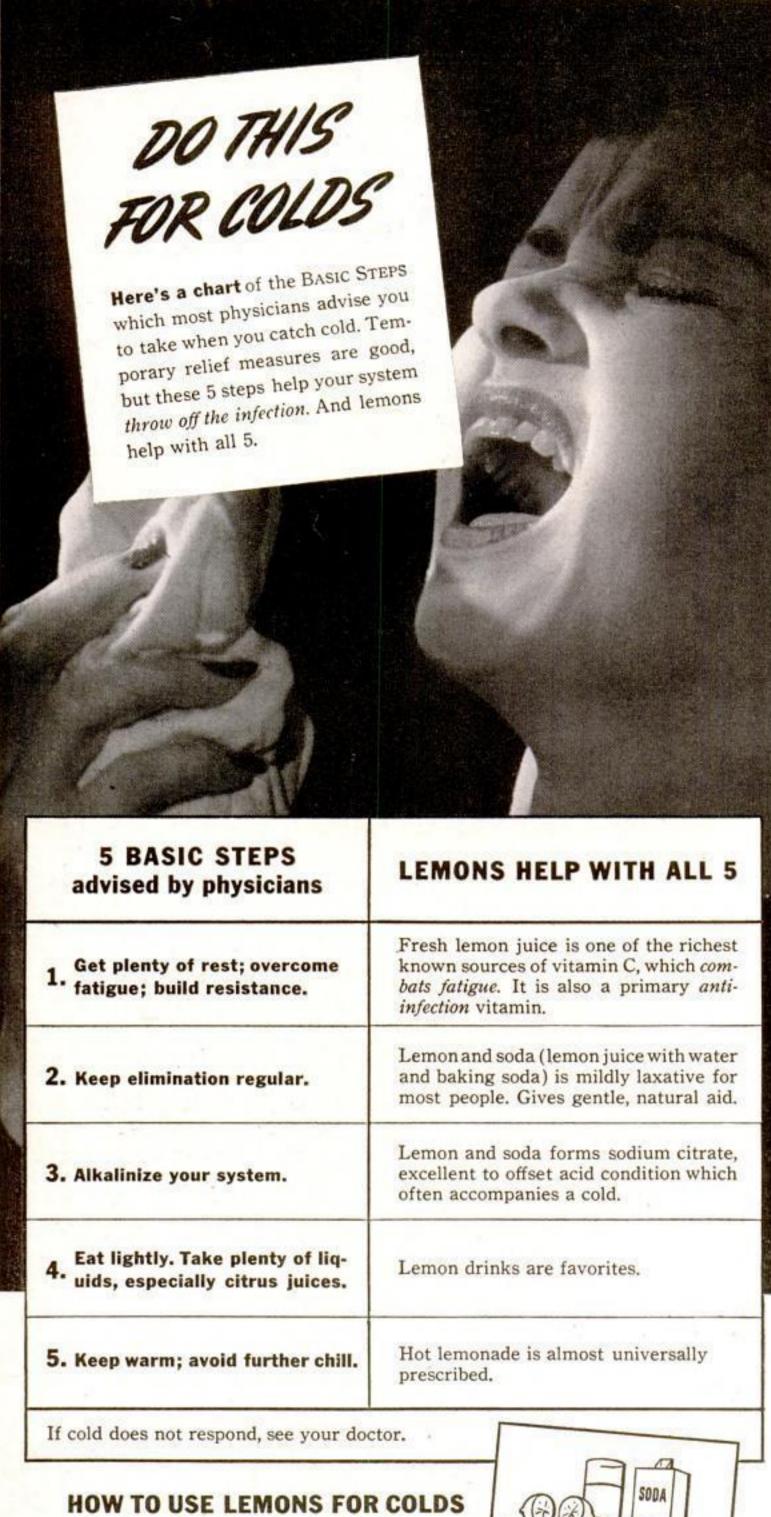
WASHINGTON PRESIDES OVER THE FEDERAL CONVENTION

On May 25, 1787, delegates from 7 states convened in the State House in Philadelphia for the purpose of "revising" the Articles of Confederation adopted during the Revolution, in 1781. (All the states were invited, but five were late, and Rhode Island refused to come.) Everyone agreed that the recently liberated U.S. was then in a terrible condition: its trade was ruined, its money was no good, its people were seething with discontent. There had just been an alarming insurrection in Massachusetts (Shays' Rebellion). The U. S. in fact was not a nation at all but 13 sovereign states continually flying at each other's throats. General George Washington was not the only man who feared that in a few more years the country would fall apart completely and be swal-

lowed up in pieces by Great Britain, France or Spain.
In this crisis James Madison of Virginia, Alexander
Hamilton of New York and James Wilson of Pennsylvania led a movement to scrap the old Articles entire-



ly and write a new constitution. Washington, the chairman of the Philadelphia Convention, strongly favored this idea and gave it his powerful support. This brought on a last-ditch battle between the large states (Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts) who were willing almost to erase state lines and erect a strong national government deriving power direct from the people, and the small states (which then included New York) who wanted the government to get its power from the states, which were to remain equal in representation. Finally the "Connecticut Compromise," providing that the House of Representatives should be elected on the basis of population and the Senate on the basis of states, solved this great deadlock and made the present U.S. Constitution.



Make Lemon and Soda

First day, drink a glass of lemon and soda every 2 to 3 hours. If away from home, have nearest fountain mix one for you.

To induce perspiration . . . take a hot lemonade when you go to bed.

Then-continue with lemon and soda 3 to 4 times a day while cold lasts. Lemon and soda forms natural sodium citrate. Gives vitamins and all benefits of fresh lemon juice plus increased alkalinizing and laxative effects. Consumed at once, soda does not appreciably reduce vitamin content.

To make lemon & soda

pour juice of I lemon in a

half glass of water. Add -

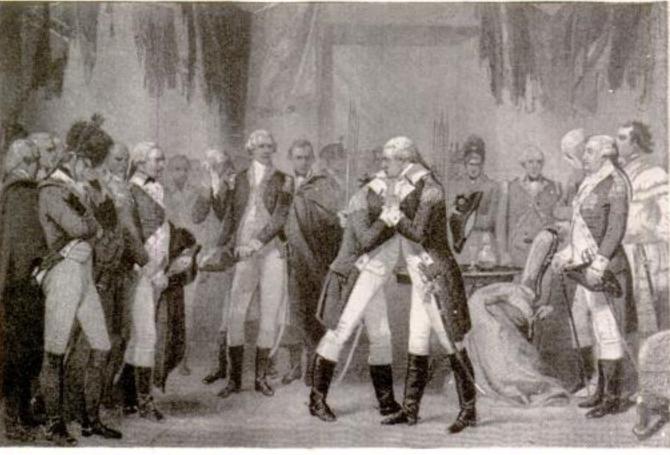
slowly - half teaspoon bak-

ing soda (bicarbonate).

Drink as foaming quiets.

To avoid colds build your resistance! Lemons provide anti-infection vitamin C; they alkalinize; they aid elimination-3 factors that help you keep up to par. Join the millions who now drink lemon and water daily for health. Juice of 1 lemon, in glass of plain water, first thing on arising.





WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL to his officers took place on Dec. 4, 1783 in Fraunce's Tavern, New York City. After drinking toast to the men, many of whom were in tears, the General shook their hands and embraced his leading generals.

THIS CONSTITUTION (continued)

this fashion. Constitutionalism embraces four necessary elements: (1) the great rules for governing ourselves shall be made by the process of proposal, discussion, and popular decision at the polls; (2) the powers of all officials shall be restrained by fundamental rights reserved to the people; (3) all officials exercising power shall be chosen by the voters, directly or indirectly; and (4) directly elected persons, having limited powers for a term of years, shall be automatically subjected to review at elections held periodically.

There is more to constitutionalism than my brief definition, but it may serve as an essential point for our discussion of the Republic.

DR. SMYTH: Under your definition of constitutionalism, however, what becomes of the right of change by revolution? I am probably a bit sensitive on that point, for leaders of secession in my state, South Carolina, sometimes justified their action by appeals to the right of revolution as well as to the rights of states under the Constitution. The Declaration of Independence says something about the lofty right of revolution, if I remember my history.

BEARD: You do remember your history; and, since you raise an important point, Doctor, let us turn to that immortal Declaration and look at it line by line.

The section on revolution, so much talked about and so little read, runs:

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.

The Declaration of Independence, you see, does not proclaim the right of a tyrant and his gang to alter or abolish one government and institute another on the ground that they want power. Note the language, 'when a long train of abuses and usurpations' reveals a determination to establish over the people an 'absolute despotism,' it is their right and duty to overthrow such a government and provide new guards for their security.

The Doctor suspects all talk about morals, and I share his suspicions in some ways, but the Declaration of Independence rests at bottom on moral grounds.

DR. and MRS. SMYTH (in amazement): Moral grounds!

DR. SMYTH: I was taught to think of it as resting on rights given to us by nature and as directed to practical ends.

BEARD: Well, it was framed as a justification for the American Revolution against a foreign government and had practical ends in view. It approved revolution only as the last resort even against despotism. And it declared that revolution must be associated with the true ends of govern-



WASHINGTON RESIGNED commission as Commander of the Army to the Continental Congress at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 23, 1783. By this act he showed he had no desire to become a U. S. dictator, as some of his officers had urged him to do.

ment—the moral objectives to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. DR. SMYTH: Yes, but isn't there also something in this Declaration of Independence about the right of life, liberty and property?

BEARD: No. You must be thinking about the French Declaration of the Rights of Man. There was an immense difference in the two Declarations—the difference between European and American ideals at that time.

Gilbert Chinard, in his book on Thomas Jefferson who was mainly responsible for the language of the American proclamation, explains the difference. He says that the French philosophers were too pessimistic to think that man could ever be happy; they could only hope that man might be less unhappy. 'The whole Christian civilization,' Chinard adds, 'had been built on the idea that happiness is neither desirable nor obtainable in this vale of tears, but as compensation Christianity offered eternal life and bliss after death.'

Chinard goes on to say that he cannot conceive of anyone's proclaiming the pursuit of happiness anywhere in the world in the 18th Century, except in the new world with its pioneering spirit. Lafayette, after his experience in America, drafted a declaration of rights for France in which he included the words la recherche du bonheur, the search for happiness, but his proposed declaration was rejected and the idea found its way into none of the three official Declarations of the French Revolution.

MR. SMYTH: Then we were quite Greek, were we not? The Greeks freely used the word happiness, or their equivalent for it.

BEARD: The idea is as old as the Greeks, but the Greek philosophers associated it with the good life for a few, whereas to 18th Century Americans the idea of happiness represented a larger vision—the good of the many. Jefferson did not originate the idea of government as a guardian of happiness, but he stood for it. However, we are getting away from constitutionalism, I fear.

DR. SMYTH: Before you get back to your lawyers' document, Beard, I want to know more about this right of revolution in the Declaration. It seems to me that ever since Jefferson's day appeals have been made to it, and I think they are not to be so easily dismissed.

Our right to revolution

BEARD: True, Doctor, there has been a great amount of talk about the right of revolution, down to our own time. It is only since we have acquired an army of witch-hunters, male and female, that it has become generally unconstitutional and subversive, in fact unlawful, to espouse the right of revolution in the United States. It makes Republicans angry to remind them of it now, but their saint, Abraham Lincoln, declared in his first inaugural address that:

... this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

But let us not drift into the discussion of revolution itself and thus depart from the subject of tonight—the Constitution, the civilian way of governing ourselves. The theme of revolution we shall take up again later.

DR. SMYTH (not quite ready for that postponement): Then you agree with the late Calvin Coolidge that 'we have had our revolution' and don't propose to stand any more?

BEARD: No, I am saying that our system of government is constitutional, in the sense in which I have defined that term. It presents an eternal contradiction to despotic and irresponsible government, such as Caesar's or Napoleon's or Hitler's.

DR. SMYTH (thinking he had found an academic fixation in my mind):



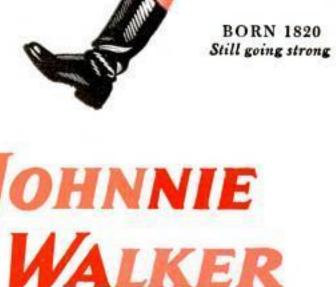
What a golfer went around in, back in 1820

BUT he's still Tops in taste!

Still par for the 19th hole, or whenever the occasion calls for a distinctively smooth and mellow scotch whisky. That's Johnnie Walker.

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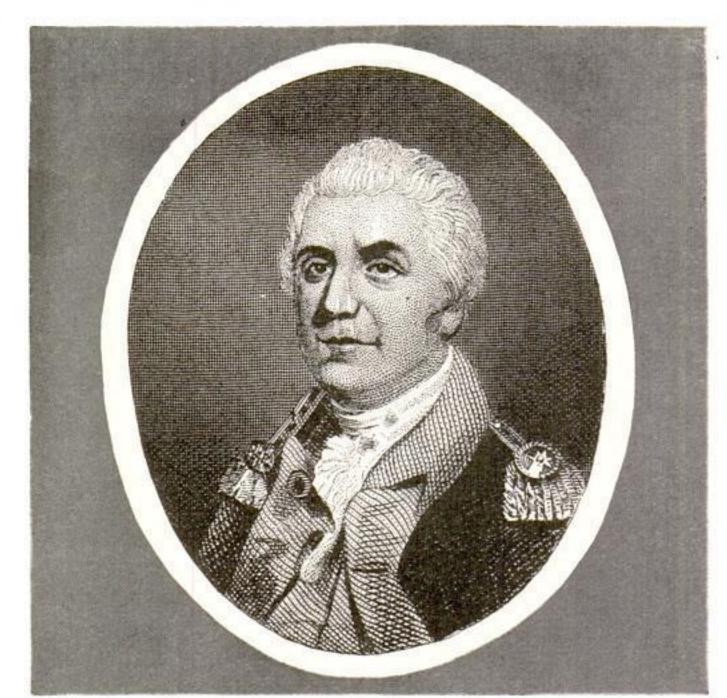
One thing hasn't changed since the days when bustles were worn . . . and that's the taste appeal that the finest Jamaica ginger and other ingredients bring to Clicquot Club Ginger Ale. Flavor-aging does it—a mellowing and blending process that goes on for months . . . to produce a tangy ginger taste of unexcelled smoothness. In the big, bargain quart bottles — or smaller sizes if you prefer.

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GENERAL JAMES VARNUM tried vainly to enlist Washington's support for a monarchy "or a military State" (i.e., a dictatorship) in 1782. Varnum became a U.S. judge and helped frame laws for the territory of Ohio, where he died in 1789.

THIS CONSTITUTION (continued)

Of course our system presents that contradiction. We all know it. Why make it a point? There has never been any likelihood of a dictatorship here. We got through the 18th Century revolution without despotism and through the civil war also. We are not likely to become despotic now.

BEARD: Yes, we did get through the war against Britain without producing a Caesar or a Cromwell or a Napoleon. But it was a narrow squeak. Leaders among the framers of the Constitution regarded the resort to constitutional government instead of a military dictatorship as their greatest triumph. In my opinion they were entitled to view their achievement in that way.

MRS. SMYTH: It is news to me that any Americans seriously thought of a wholesale military dictatorship. Why haven't we heard more of it, if it was a fact?

BEARD: I am unable to answer that Why. I stick to the fact. The power vested in Washington as commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army was given to him by the Continental Congress. He did not seize it himself, without civilian authorization. Twice, in 1776 and in 1777, Congress gave him almost plenary powers. At the conclusion of the war, if he had become drunk with power, he might have refused to surrender his sword. He might have tried to make himself a dictator in a time of peace.

But Washington was no Caesar or Cromwell at heart. That is to his everlasting credit. Though he had their actions as precedents, he spurned their examples as foreign to his spirit and his idea of the trust vested in him; as alien to the cause to which he had dedicated his life and fortunes. Nor am I laying too much stress on two attempts made in the Virginia Legislature to create a dictator, the first in 1776 and the second (which lacked only a few votes of passing) in 1781.

What I am referring to is a movement—one neglected by American historians—for a permanent military dictatorship, or rather a number of underground movements or demands looking in that direction, which took form during and after the war. These movements differed from the proposals to set up a monarchy, which have received more or less attention from historians.

Let me give you just a few illustrations. In 1782 Col. Lewis Nicola, of Pennsylvania, a writer of military manuals, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, sent a letter to General Washington in which he said that 'the war must have shown to all, but to military men in particular, the weakness of republics.' The Colonel then proposed that territory be set aside for soldiers and governed as military men might decide.

In the same year, 1782, General James M. Varnum, a Massachusetts lawyer, and soldier of the Revolution, wrote to Washington:

The citizens at large are totally destitute of that love of equality which is absolutely requisite to support a democratic Republic. . . . Consequently, absolute monarchy or a military State, can alone rescue them from the horrors of subjugation.

Letters of this character were so numerous that Washington became

CONTINUED ON PAGE 50

N. W. AYER & SON



WING SECTIONS BY DE SOTO" is the title of another chapter in the war production story told by De Soto plants and craftsmen-and retold on the battle fronts as the products of De Soto go into action.

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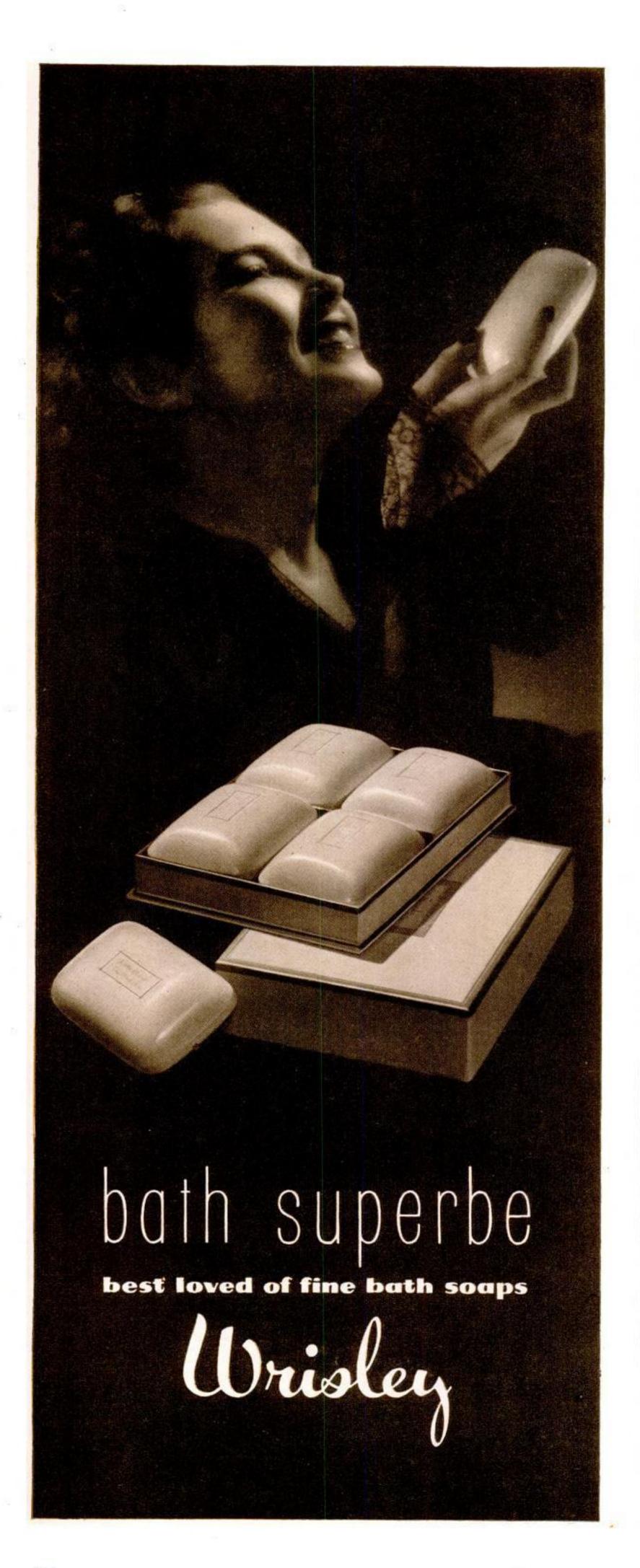
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THIS CONSTITUTION (continued)

thoroughly alarmed. Despite his longing for the peace of retirement to his plantation, he energetically sought to avert a renewed civil war by the creation of a new Constitution dedicated to government by proposal, discussion, and popular consent. If, as I believe, constitutionalism represents the highest type of government, then to Washington must be accorded the highest honors in the history of revolutionary leadership.

One more example, while we are on the theme of a possible dictatorship in America. In 1788 a constitutional convention was assembled in New York to reject or ratify the new Constitution proposed for the United States. On the floor of that convention, Governor George Clinton, one of the members, declared that in 1780–81 there—

was a dangerous attempt to subvert our liberties by creating a supreme dictator. There are many gentlemen present who know how strongly I opposed it. . . . We were surrounded with difficulties and danger. The people when wearied with their distresses, will, in a moment of frenzy, be guilty of the most imprudent and desperate measures.

Alexander Hamilton, a member of the same convention, replied that he had known about 'this mad project,' and he had opposed it, and that it did not ripen into a 'deliberate and extensive design.'

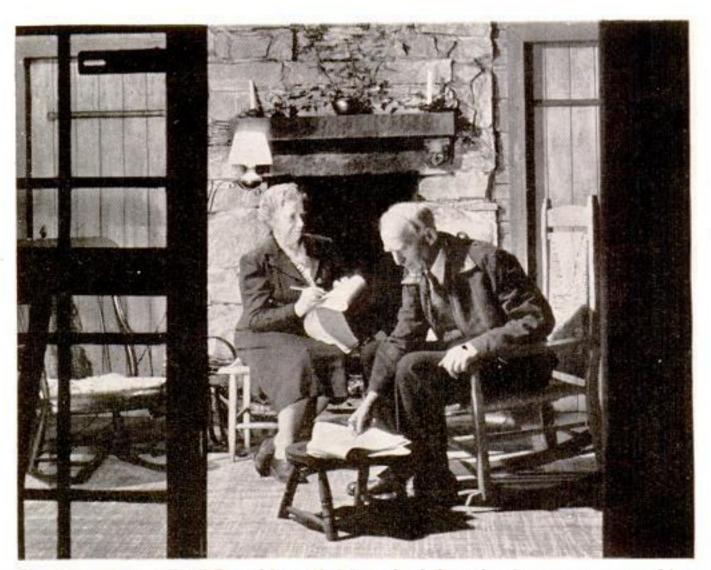
One of the interpretations now generally held is that the Constitution was the outcome of a conflict between radical or agrarian forces on the one side and the forces of conservative or capitalistic reaction on the other. That conflict was undoubtedly raging, and the advocates of the Constitution were involved in it.

But I am of the opinion that there were three parties to the struggle. Besides the radicals and the conservatives there was an influential group on the extreme right of the conservatives—a group that was ripe and ready for a resort to the sword, especially after Daniel Shays and his followers in Massachusetts had taken up arms against the grinding creditors and the bigots who would yield nothing. Had the movement for forming a new Constitution by peaceful processes failed, there is no doubt in my mind that the men of the sword would have made a desperate effort to set up a dictatorship by arms. They would have tried to induce Washington to head up the struggle. But in vain, I believe.

DR. SMYTH: In the light of this story, which is novel to me, are you just as certain that, in another civil crisis as great or greater, changes as momentous can be effected by constitutional processes?

BEARD: Of the future we cannot be certain. We can only speculate and hope. It was partly for this reason that your proposal to discuss the present crisis interested me. It is for this reason especially that, in my judgment, no other theme of national policy is so important for us as constitutional-ism—the civilian way of living together in the Republic, the way of preserving our liberties and the decencies of social intercourse against the frenzies of the despotic and violent temper. How to preserve the idea of constitutional processes and keep it anchored firmly in the minds and affections of succeeding generations—that is the task of the present and future, a task of civilization, supreme over all others.

Next Week: "Democracy" and "Rights" — What DO These Words Really Mean?



CHARLES A. BEARD and his wife Mary, both famed writers, are now working in a North Carolina cabin on a new book about "basic history" of the U. S. Their son, William, and their daughter, Miriam Beard Vagts, also write books on history.



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ENGLANDER 4-STAR BODYGUARD . . . New Non-Stretch Construction, \$39.75. Other models, double or twin sizes, \$24.75 to \$79.75. Box springs to match.

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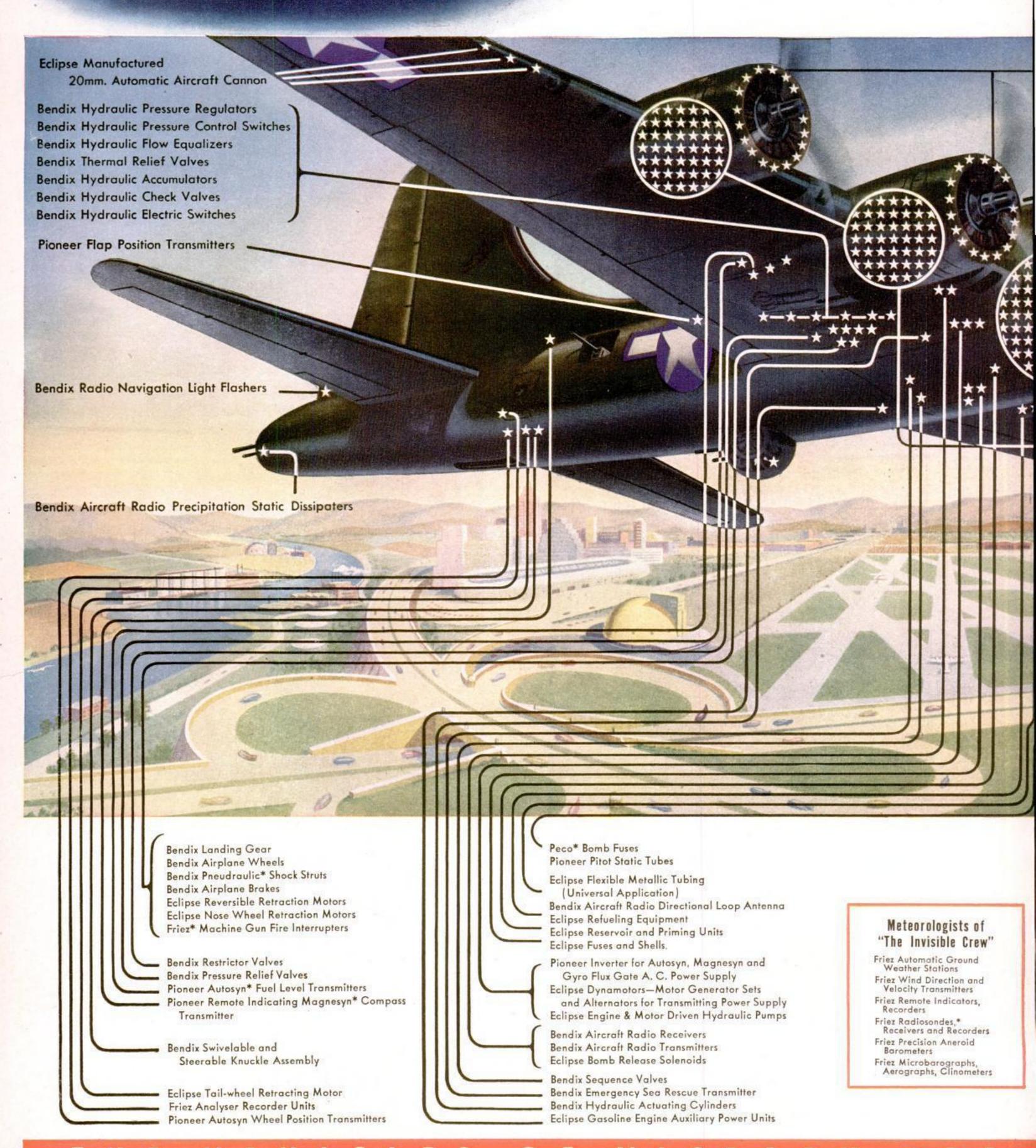
ENGLANDER Mattresses, leaders for 50 years, are utterly unlike other mattresses . . . scientifically constructed to maintain the correct sleeping posture essential to complete relaxation . . . to deep, restorative sleep. Even wartime Englanders made without metal, are a brilliant sleep achievement. Magically buoyant, luxuriously comfortable, and built to last, they are true

Englanders, well worthy of their famous name. THE ENGLANDER COMPANY, Inc., Main Office, Chicago, Ill. GOOD NIGHTS THAT BRING GOOD MORNINGS — SINCE 1895



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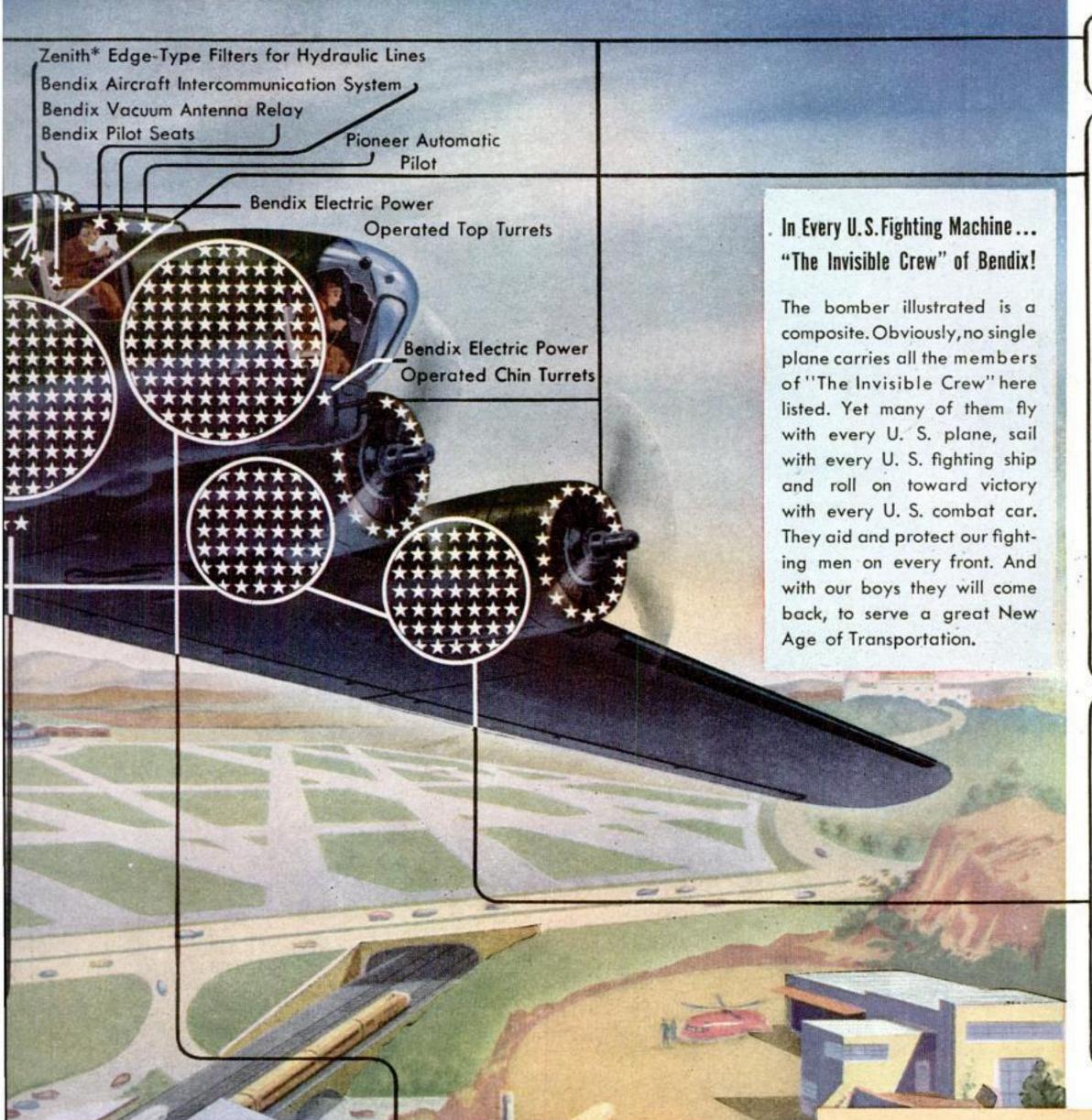
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Pioneer Venturi Tubes

Pioneer Autosyn Dual Landing Gear Indicators

Pioneer Rate of Climb Indicators

Pioneer Aviation Clocks

Pioneer Direct Reading Compasses

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Eclipse Ammunition Rounds Counter

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Pioneer Fuel Level Gauges

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Pioneer Electric Tachometer Indicators Pioneer Centrifugal Tachometers

Pioneer Turn and Bank Indicators

Pioneer Accelerometers

Pioneer Air Position Indicators

Eclipse Electronic De-Icer Timers

Eclipse Solenoid Operated De-Icer Valves

Scintilla Aircraft Magnetos Pioneer Airspeed Indicators

Scintilla Magneto Switches

Bendix Fourway Selector Valves

Bendix Twoway Hydraulic Valves

Bendix Twoway Air Valves

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CEAGRAM'S was planning for the future six years ago, when Germany, Italy and Japan signed a treaty of alliance...when Lou Gehrig set seven baseball records...and when "Lost Horizon" was the movie of the hour. The rare, fine whiskies that Seagram's laid away then, to age and mellow through the years, are ready now to give you Canadian whisky at its glorious best! You'll appreciate Seagram's foresight, when you enjoy the WORLD'S LIGHTEST HIGHBALL.



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CANADIAN WHISKY . A BLEND OF RARE SELECTED WHISKIES

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NIGHT CLOTHES ON BROADWAY

Broadway is clean this season. None of the shows is really nude. But by a curious coincidence, such intimate feminine apparel as nightgowns, housecoats, pajamas and lingerie is worn in 14 of the 29 attractions now on Broadway. In *The Voice of the Turtle* Margaret Sullavan (below) wears a pair of boy's pajamas. In *The Doughgirls* Arleen Whelan is swathed

in yards of fluff (see p. 58). In Over 21 Ruth Gordon wears a pair of short pajamas. Whether there is any significance in this preoccupation with boudoir attire is extremely doubtful. In most instances the exigencies of the plot demand it. In The Two Mrs. Carrolls Elisabeth Bergner rises from a sick bed. In Over 21 a fine bit of comedy stems from the fact that

Miss Gordon is locked out of her bungalow in her pajamas. In Othello Desdemona is strangled in bed. In vesting their heroines in shifts, Broadway producers are following a classic precept. Will Shakespeare, no slouch when it came to playing to the balcony, allowed such ladies as Ophelia, Juliet, Lady Macbeth to appear in sleeping attire, with great stage effect.

IN "THE VOICE OF THE TURTLE" MARGARET SULLAVAN WEARS BOY'S WHITE BROADCLOTH PAJAMAS. WITH NO LITTLE DIFFICULTY SHE LOCATED THESE FOR \$3,50 AT WALLACH'S



Night Clothes on Broadway (continued)



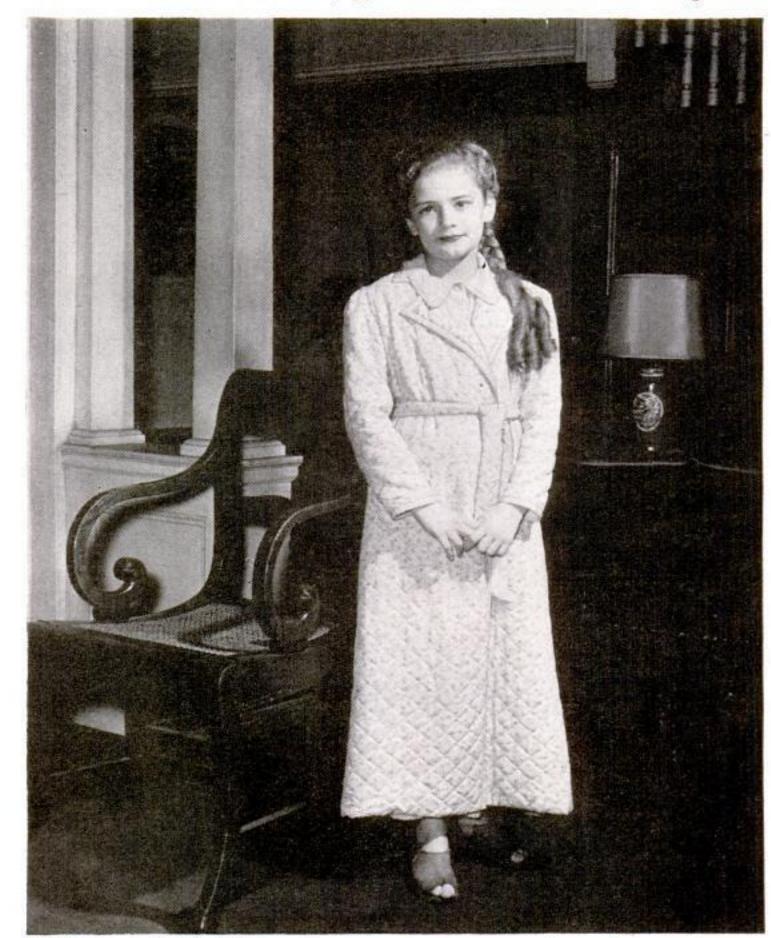
In "The Two Mrs. Carrolls" Elisabeth Bergner comes downstairs in pale blue negligee designed by Hattie Carnegie. Although playing role of a very ill woman, Miss Bergner nevertheless has strength to go back upstairs, change into blue-and-white striped lounging pajamas.



In "Othello" Uta Hagen as Desdemona pleads with her husband to spare her life but he refuses, believing her unfaithful. For the scene, Designer Robert Edmond Jones created white silk nightgown with drawstring neck and waist. Like the character it is sweet and unaffected.



In "Kiss and Tell" ingenue Joan Caulfield has been banished to her room for bad behavior by her distraught parents. She changes into a pale pink quilted housecoat and, hearing her father storm out of the house, timidly approaches her mother to ask for her forgiveness.



In "Tomorrow the World" Joyce Van Patten has been, to use her words, "bopped on the bean" by the twelve-year-old Nazi menace who's descended on household. She gets tired of staying in bed and in her little quilted robe comes down to look for something to eat.

Modern "MOHAWKS" on the Warpath



Quick as a wink . . . and just as easy!

A teaspoonful in a cup Add hot water it's ready



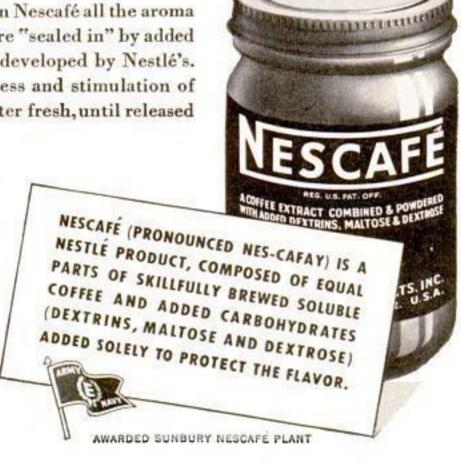
A quick cup of FULL FLAVORED COFFEE

-that's Nescafé

FULL FLAVORED, because in Nescafé all the aroma and flavor of freshly roasted coffee are "sealed in" by added carbohydrates, a distinctive process developed by Nestlé's. In Nescafé, all the fragrance, goodness and stimulation of fine coffee are preserved for you, roaster fresh, until released in your cup.

And Nescafé is so easy to prepare...
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convenience, it saves so much time
and work. There's no coffee maker
to get ready or to clean, no grounds
to dispose of. Each cup is made to
individual taste, always delicious,
always the same.

Nescafé is economical, too, especially so as you make only the amount you want...you get all the advantages of Nescafé for about 1¢ per cup.

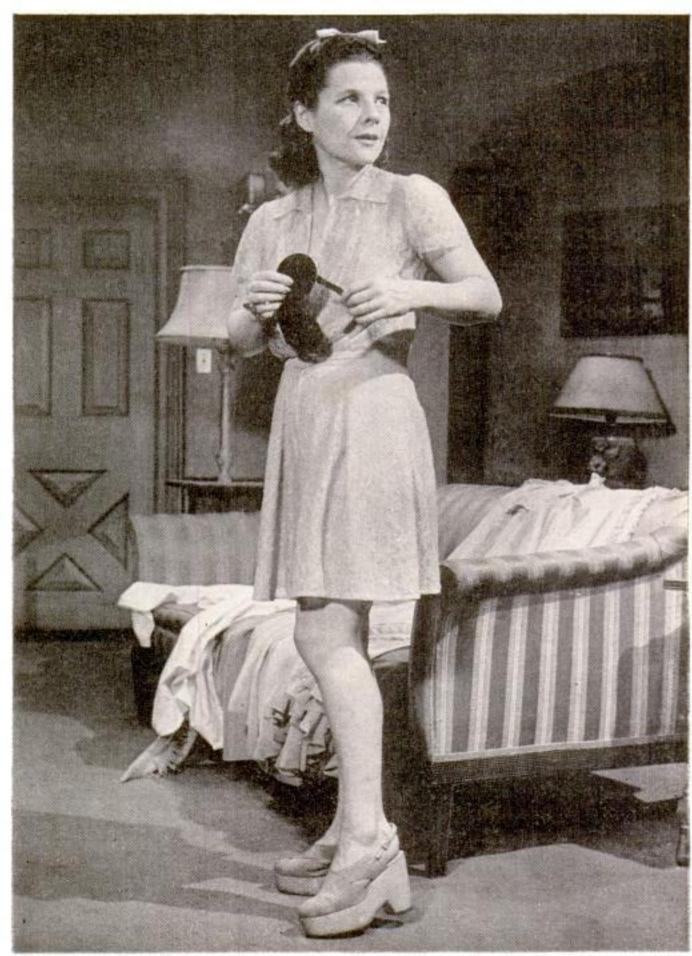


NESTLÉ'S MILK PRODUCTS, INC. . NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Night Clothes on Broadway (continued)



In "The Doughgirls" Arleen Whelan wears mousseline de soie negligee which lends itself to business of striding angrily about whipping her skirts around her. She has tried unsuccessfully to reach her sweetheart on the phone, is furious at her failure.



In "Over 21" Author-Star Ruth Gordon wears Mainbocher's short pajamas. About to go to sleep on living-room couch of rented bungalow, she realizes light is still on, that switch is on the porch. When she steps outside, door slams, locking her out.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 60



Miles from nowhere but the message gets through

He'd crawled, run, crawled again. Now he was far ahead of his company... cut off completely from American forces except for a strand of Laytex Assault Wire.

But his messages got through surely and clearly...made possible a successful advance.

Laytex Assault Wire is made expressly for jobs like this. It's extremely lightweight...yet tough enough to be used by advance scouts.

The use of such lightweight small diameter wire is possible only because the insulation is of such high quality—has high resistance to moisture, withstands a wide range of temperature changes and does not become embrittled when subjected to vibration and shock. Laytex Assault Wire has a talking distance of over five miles.

Listen to the Philharmonic Symphony program over the CBS network Sunday afternoon, 3:00 to 4:30 E.W.T.Carl Van Doren and a guest star present an interlude of historical significance.



LAYTEX ASSAULT WIRE is unaffected by moisture or temperature changes because of the high quality of the insulation. This means it can be laid and used successfully regardless of climate or terrain.



FIVE MILES LONG — but messages get through clearly. Laytex Assault Wire, tested and retested for quality, has a proven talking distance of more than five miles.

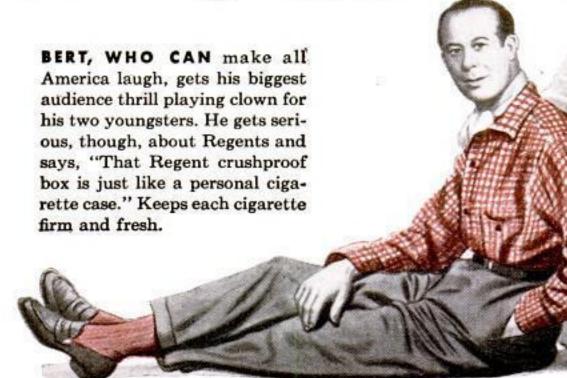


SPECIALLY DEVELOPED for front line service, Laytex Assault Wire is hard at work in Europe, Asia, the South Pacific.



UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

Things you don't know about Lahr... Gwynne... Carrillo!

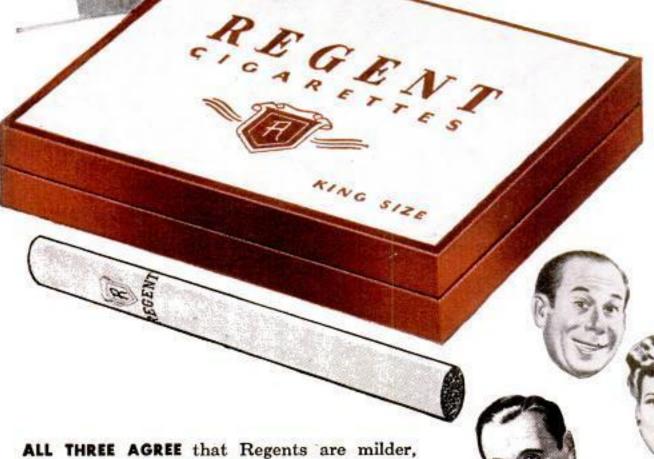


ROOTIN', SHOOTIN' ANNE,

lissome, hard-ridin' heroine of Universal's "Frontier Badmen" is a pianist, violinist and ballet dancer. She likes Regents be-



in Universal's "Frontier Badmen," can "draw" laughs as readily with his cartoonist pencil as he does on stage and screen. Mr. Carrillo says that "drawing" on a mild cigarette is always a pleasure. "Regents," he points out, "are mild, really mild."



better tasting! Multiple Blending, an exclusive Regent process, is the reason. It makes Regents

Quality tobaccos...Multiple Blended

make REGENT

The milder, better tasting.

cigarette!

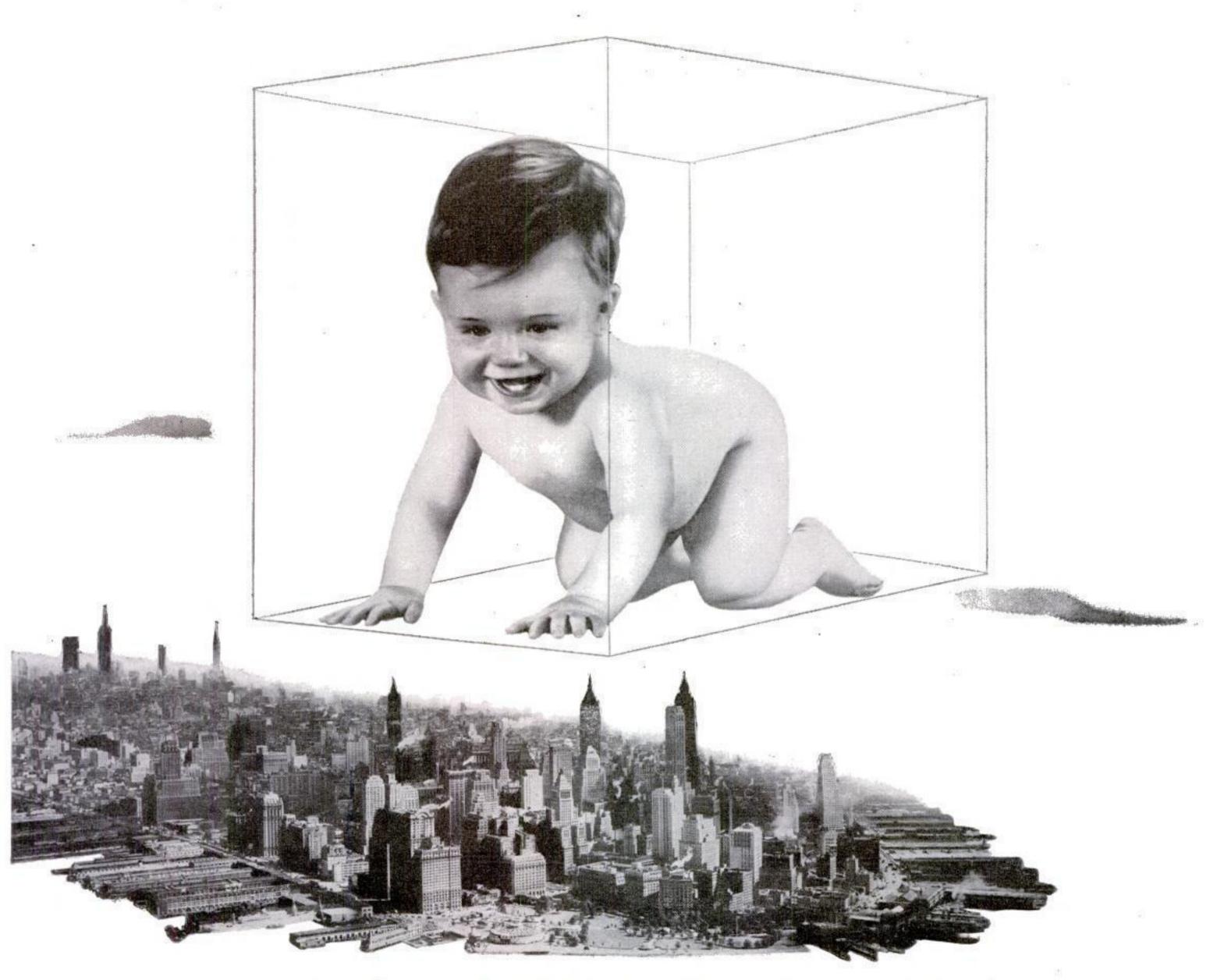
Night Clothes on Broadway (continued)



In "Doctors Disagree" Barbara O'Neil relaxes in a silk jersey housecoat designed by Valentina. Evening before this scene takes place she had performed a difficult brain operation on a small boy and saved his life. Doctors Disagree closed Jan. 15.



In "Life With Father" Dorothy Stickney wears a \$60 reproduction of a nightgown shown in Godey's Lady's Book. Mother, having been dosed unwittingly by her sons, comes weakly downstairs and extracts promise from Father that he will be baptized.



"Packaged Air" is fine for babies

say leaders in the air conditioning industry

Nearly 3,000,000 U.S. babies were born in 1943. If they could speak for themselves they'd loudly echo, "Packaged Air is fine for us. It gives greater protection and comfort when we need them most."

But what is "Packaged Air"?

In essence, it means room atmospheres so controlled as to heat, cold, humidity—even freedom from bacteria and germs—that the air can be conditioned to specification—almost literally "packaged".

It is easy to see then why "packaged air" (call it air conditioning if you wish) is important in hospitals. It makes for greater contentment of body and mind. It can be a therapeutic agent in itself.

In the future, most hospitals will be air conditioned and still more industrial plants, theatres, auditoriums, stores, hotels, restaurants and homes themselves will be able to cheat the atmospheric whims of Mother Nature.

In industry today, air conditioning is a mammoth tool in helping speed war production. It permits microscopic tolerances in airplane engines never before attained in mass production. In a dozen other ways "Packaged Air" provides improved processing conditions and increased comfort for the workers.

Revere does not build air conditioning systems nor does it expect to in the future. But as a large supplier of sheet, strip, rod, bar, tube and other mill products, its role in the industry is important and increasingly so. More and more, as conditions warrant, Revere will also supply a considerable number of semi-finished metals and parts for use in the air

conditioning and other industries.

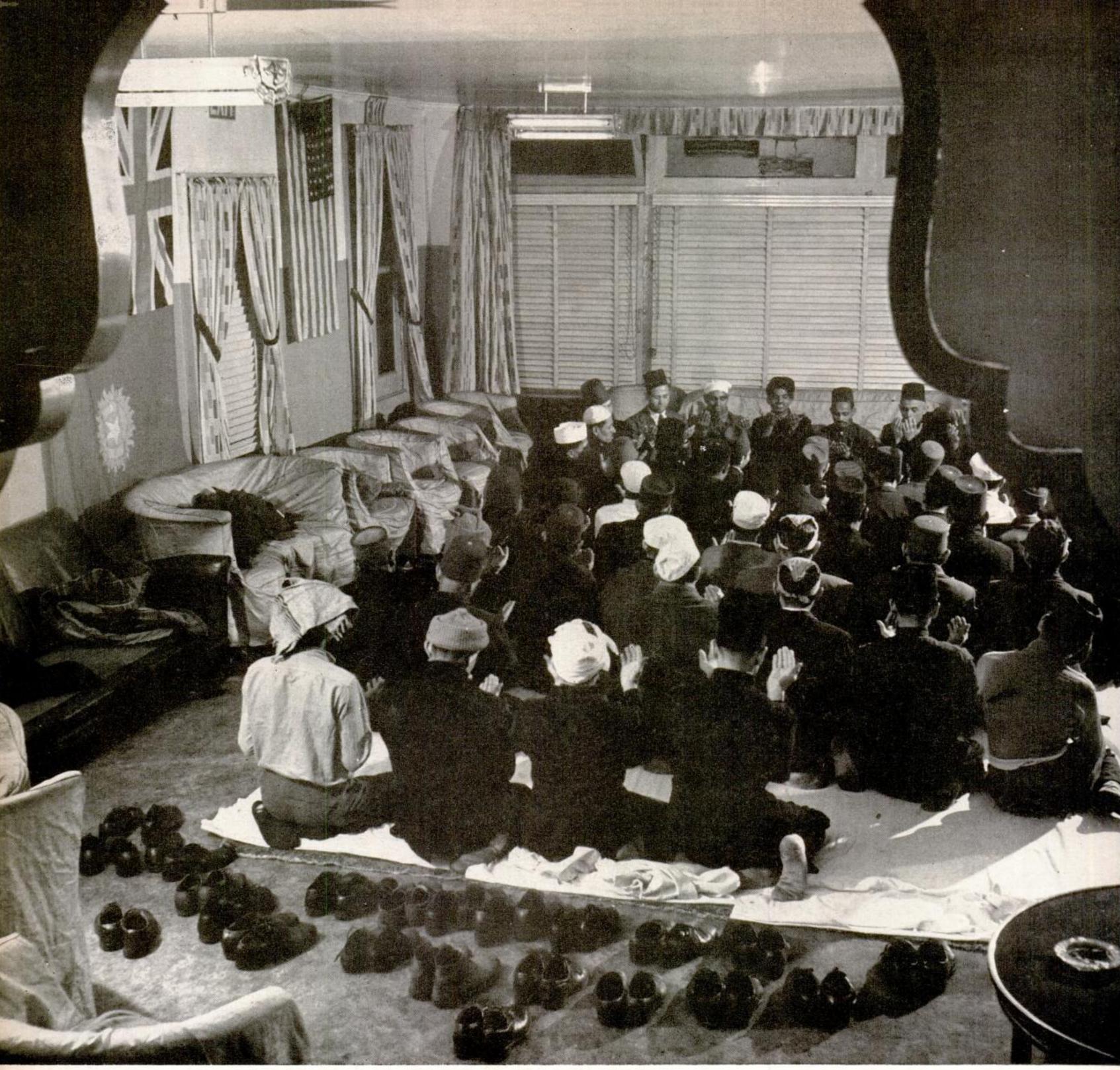
In calling attention to the overall importance of air conditioning, Revere merely hopes to speed that era of more ample living which must be the heritage of Tomorrow. And while today Revere copper and its alloys are available only for war needs, we will gladly advise old and prospective customers on special problems wherein copper and copper base alloys should play a part. Address: Executive Offices.

REVERE

COPPER AND BRASS INCORPORATED

Founded by Paul Revere in 1801 Executive Offices:

230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.



INDIAN MOSLEMS IN MANHATTAN PRAY TO ALLAH ON A SHEET, SHOES OFF, HEADS COVERED WITH TOWELS, SCARVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FEZZES AND WHITE AND WOOL CAPS

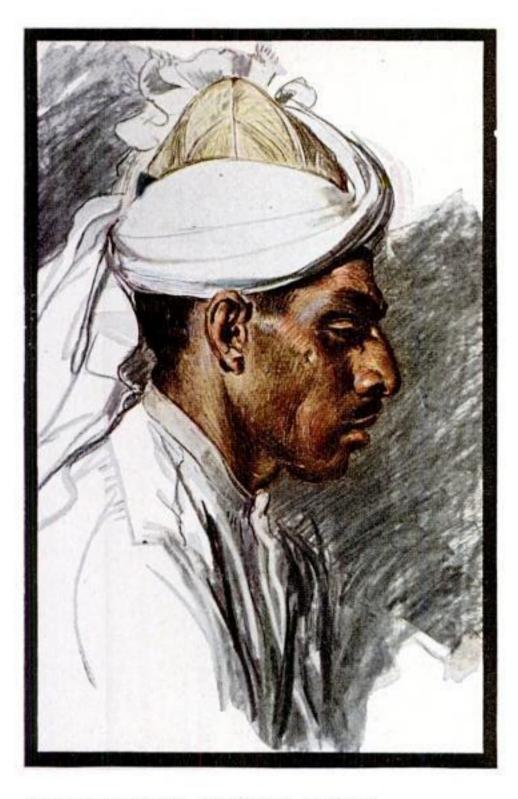
INDIAN LASCARS FIGHT THE WAR AT SEA

Lascar" comes from the Hindustani word for army but it has principally come to mean an East Indian sailor. Some 59,000 of them now sail the world's seas at great hazard, understanding little of the war that lashes at them from above and below. In the war ports of the world they wander, lost and uncomprehending. But in New York last year the British set up the British Merchant Navy Club for Indian Seamen. There they eat their curries, play the phonograph and get advice and, on the eve of their sabbath (Friday), they pray together (above) and chant verses from Koran. For all of these are Moslems, who are usually most willing to take on a hard and adventurous life. Hindus normally lose caste if they go to sea.

On following pages are 12 portraits of the Lascars at the New York club drawn by Martha Sawyers. Most of them have been torpedoed or bombed, have spent weeks on rafts on the cold, death-green seas. They come from three parts of India, the Punjab in the north, Bengal in the east and the Bombay area in the west. All told, there are usually about 250 Lascars in New York at one time, stopping at the club for advice and some talk they can understand. Their best time is at the Thursday-night service. They take down the portraits of the British King and Queen, because Islam considers that any picture of a living thing might tempt Moslems to worship that image rather than the invisible God. They take off shoes, be-

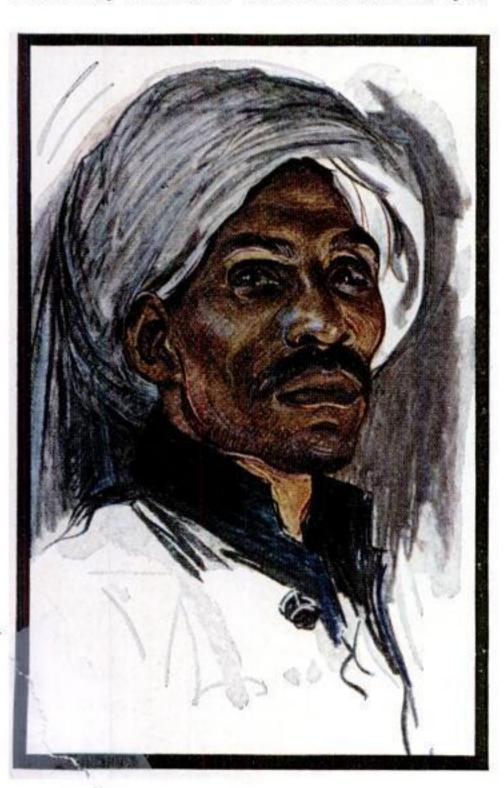
cause shoes are unclean. They sit on the ground to show that they are all equal in God's sight. One of them, Meah (opposite), has gone to sea because "I believe in God. The Japs don't."

Since they are more traveled than most Indians, most of them have heard of Gandhi. But largely because they are Moslems, they do not like him. Their little-known insignia is the Star of India, the star with wavy yellow rays inset on the British Red Ensign on the wall at the left, above. Around the star is the motto of the Order of the Star of India, "Heaven's Light Our Guide." A British invention of 1861, the Star of India is hardly the true insignia of that huge country, which has not even an Indian name for itself.



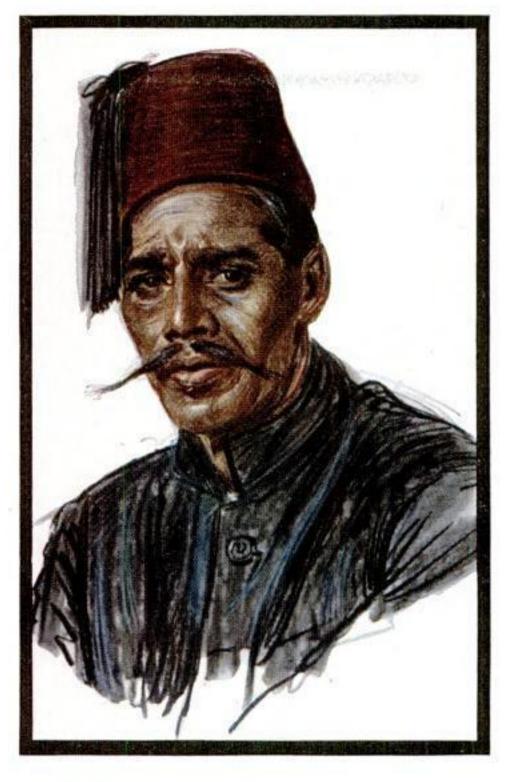
ALLEE AHMED HASSAN ALLEE

He was a farmer at Mirpur in the Punjab until 14 months ago, growing wheat, millet and peas and fearing the dominance of Gandhi's Congress Party. Then for relatively high pay (about \$35 a month) he took a job as fireman on a freighter. Result: he has waited between ships in U. S. for the past five months. Like many Indians, he uses kohl around his eyes.



NANOO MEAH

Thin and malarial, he has spent 27 years at sea, is a boatswain. He has been in one ship sunk by bombing, another in a convoy collision. He comes from Purangao near Calcutta in Bengal, where famine has been stalking the fields. Like all others here, he has one wife, though Moslem law allows him more. He is afraid of Hindu interference with Moslem worship.



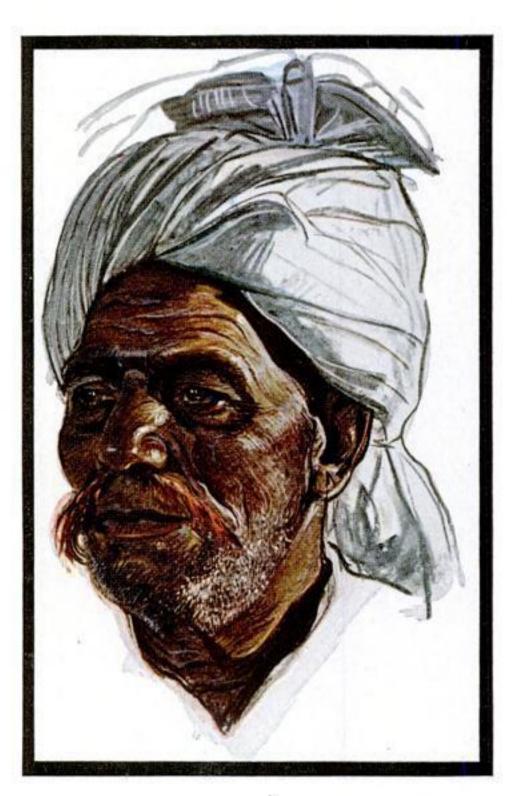
MAHOMED KAMMA

This veteran of the merchant marine is 46. He has spent 25 years on and around the sea as a fireman, is married and childless. He sings in Punjabi. Like all the others shown here, he is a Moslem. When asked the usual silly question about how he liked American women, he replied with gravity, "Americans have good women, but Indians have good women too."



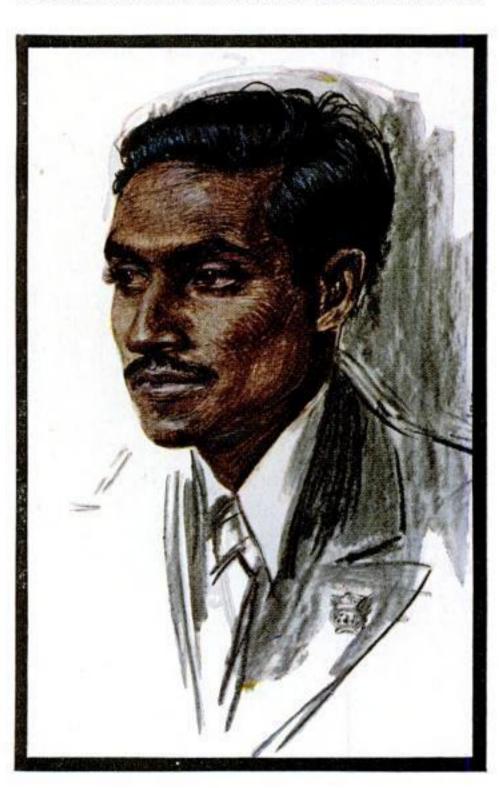
ABDUL KARIM

Weighing 90 pounds and only 19 years old, he is one of the best-educated men shown here. He went to high school and speaks English carefully and well. He comes from Ballygunge near Calcutta and is a steward. One Lascar as frail as Karim was one of two survivors of 16 men on a raft 52 days. Karim has been at sea for two years and he wants to fly an airplane.



SAIDA MADDOO

Like Allee Ahmed, he is from Mirpur in the northern province of the Punjab. Now around 50, he has been at sea for 30 years, at job of oiler. He spent a month in a lifeboat on wintry North Atlantic, after his ship was bombed. He supports a large family in Mirpur as well as his parents. His moustache is, of course, hennaed. Saida is one of oldest shown here.

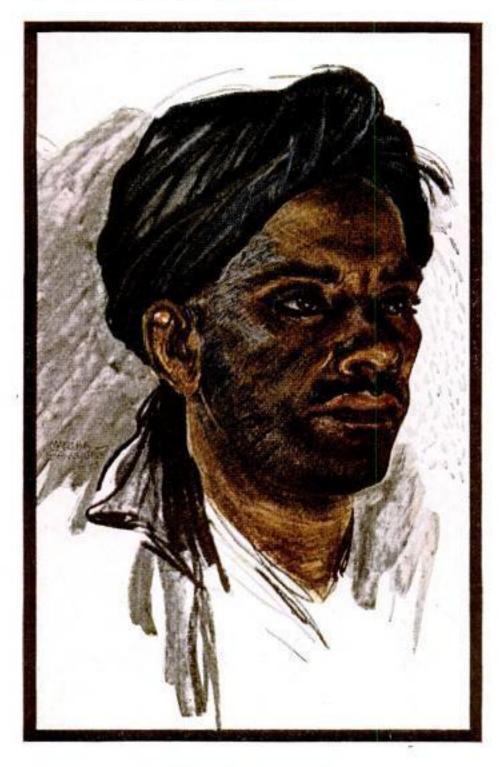


NOJIBUL HAQUE

Tense, excitable and 21, Nojibul Haque has also received some education, in Calcutta. He has been at sea two years as a messboy. He shows the glistening blue-black hair and fine features of a typical Bengali. Some Indians see no great difference between British and other imperialisms, but others say this view is not typical of young, intellectual Moslems.

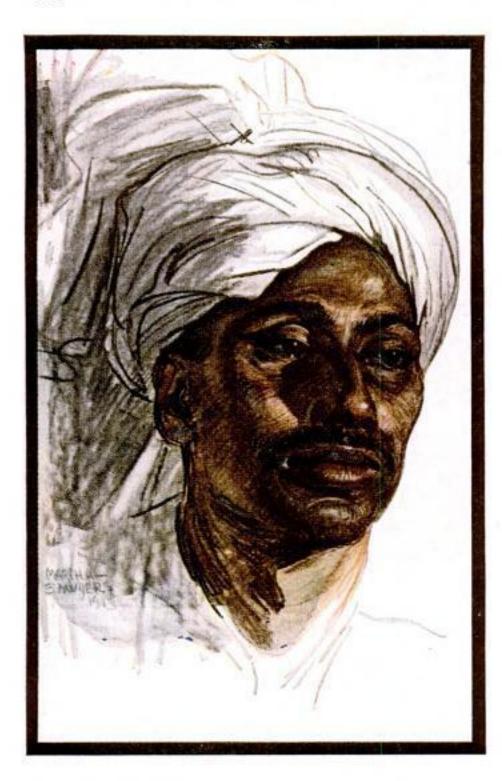
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Indian Lascars (continued)



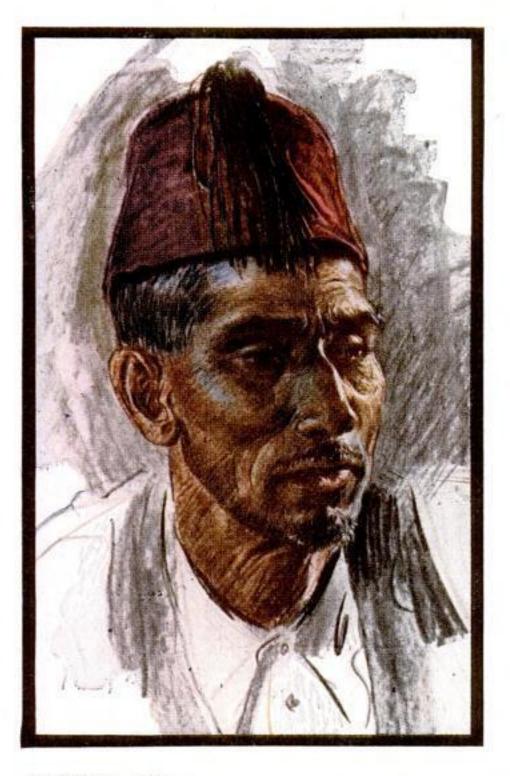
ABDUL RAHAIMAN MOHIDIN

He was a fisherman in the village of Udyawar in the South Kanara district near Bombay. He was torpedoed in the South Atlantic by a "huge, silver U-boat" which machine-gunned the survivors. Mohidin got on the only remaining life raft where he remained for 35 days. Swimming survivors were saved at once by planes. Once a heavy man, he is now very thin,



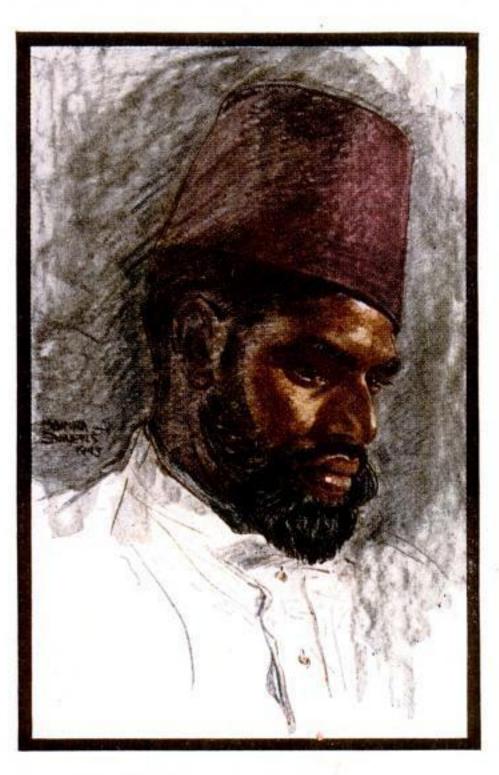
NIZAM UDDIN

He is a quartermaster, brother of a third mate and a captain on Indian coastal freighters. He is 30 and hopes to be a captain himself some day. His home country is a Portuguese zone on the coast north of Bombay, called Damao. He has spent seven years at sea. A favorite Lascar sea story is of lifeboat towed for 12 days to shore by two large, unidentified fish.



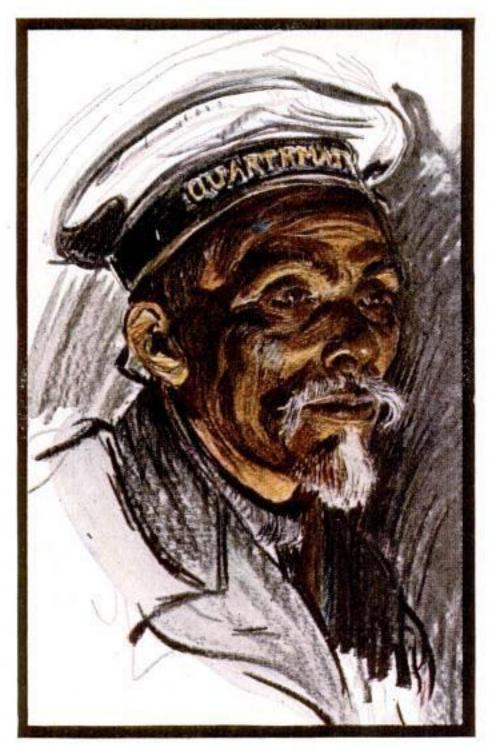
HASSAN ALI

This grandfather, a quartermaster, has gone about as high as a Lascar usually can go. He has had two ships torpedoed under him. After the first, he spent seven weeks in an open boat. Back in Calcutta he saw his big family, went to sea again, spent only a week on a life raft. At the British club for Indian seamen he left behind a reputation as life of the party.



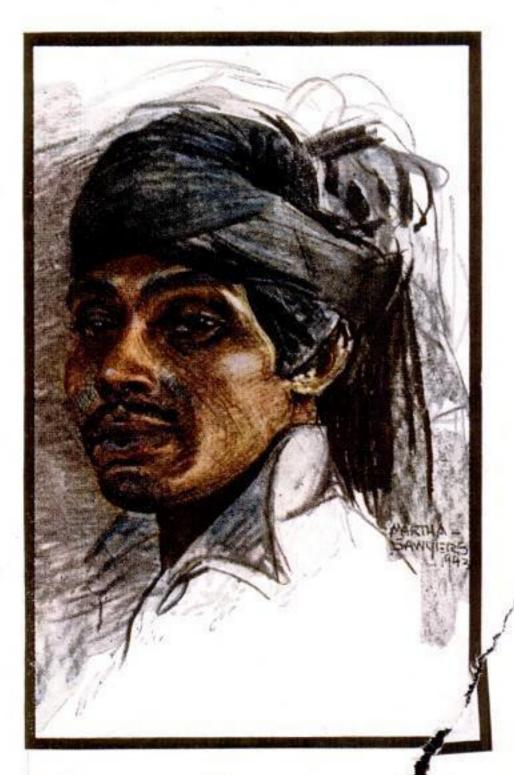
SULTAN MEAH

Meah, 32, is a coal-trimmer and has been at sea since he was 12 years old. He has three daughters and farms on the side. In New York, he was astonished to find that one could not bargain about prices and that the storekeepers were polite to the customers. He stayed at the British Merchant Navy Club for Indian Seamen in New York, as did all others shown here.



ATHAROZAMAN

A quartermaster, he is from Kashipore in the Chittagong district of Bengal which is now almost under the guns of the Japanese invaders of Burma. This is the first time in his six trips to the U. S. that he has come ashore. At sea for 33 years, he spent 15 hours floating in his life jacket in the Caribbean, suffered one shark bite and then spent 20 days in a lifeboat.



MAHOMED HANIFF

This 23-year-old fled with his family into when Calcutta was bombed Christmas two months he returned and joined the mrine, does not know whether his family of proud, little man, he has a brother who british merchant service for 15 years he spent most of his time playing the

to the jungle 1942. After nerchant mack. A has been in the s. In New York, the phonograph.



AN ENCHANTING LOVE STORY...WITH THE STARS OF MR. AND MRS. MINIVER...TOGETHER AGAIN!

GREER GARSON WALTER PIDGEON

GIVE THEIR BEST PERFORMANCE IN THEIR BEST PICTURE

MADAME CURIE

Directed by MERVYN LeROY Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE with a brilliant supporting cast. Henry Travers, Robert Walker, Dame May Whitty, Elsa Basserman, Van Johnson, Albert Basserman, C. Aubrey Smith, Victor Francen, Reginald Owen, Margaret O'Brien Screen Play by Paul Osborn and Paul H. Rameau. Based on the book, "Madame Curie" by Eve Curie

MECHANICAL BRAINS

WORKING IN METAL BOXES, COMPUTING DEVICES AIM GUNS AND BOMBS WITH INHUMAN ACCURACY

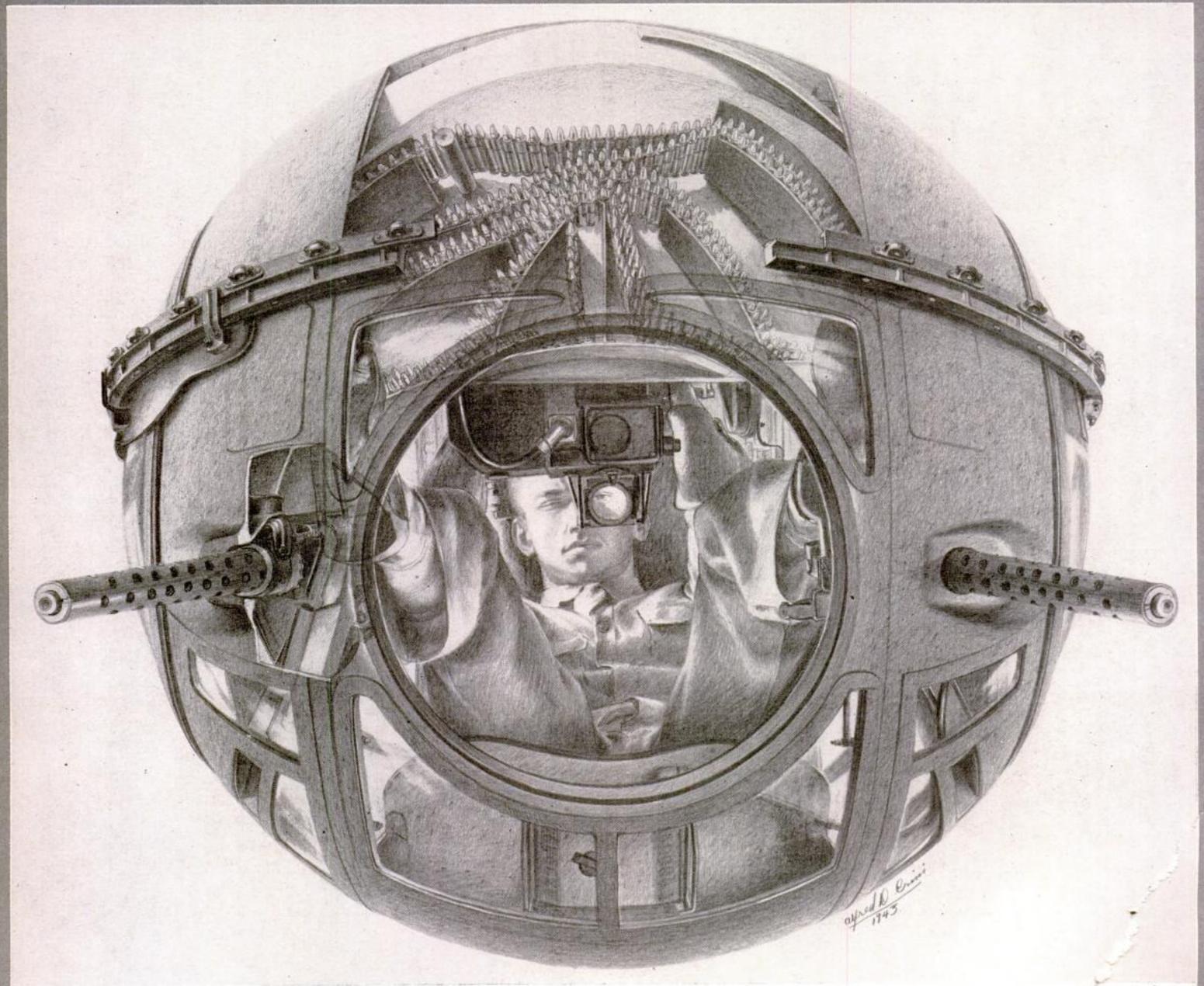
A great many of the best and busiest brains fighting this war do their work not in men's heads but in metal boxes. These are mechanical brains, the useful though prosaic counterparts of the comicstrip robots that go around with stovepipe joints on their legs and electric coils sticking out like hair on their steel heads. The boxed brains are computing devices which 1) take certain conditions into account, 2) go through some mechanical mathematics and 3) quickly give an answer which automatically aims a gun or directs an airplane or drops a bomb.

For a great many years the Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Brooklyn, N.Y. has been in the business of building mechanical brains and putting them up in metal containers. Today Sperry's business is as far-flung as the war itself. Sperry bombsights help drop bombs on our enemies. Sperry gyroscopes guide airplanes everywhere over the world. Sperry gunsights help knock enemy planes out of all the skies. Sperry control apparatus fires guns on land and sea.

One of the newer Sperry gadgets is the automatic gunsight which is used in U.S. bomber gun turrets. The way this sight and turret work is shown in the drawings on these pages. The gunner lines up his target with two vertical hairlines in the sight. The trick is to keep the enemy plane exactly framed within these lines, which are moved in or out by means of a range knob as the target approaches or recedes. As he follows the target in its course, the sight automatically makes deduc-

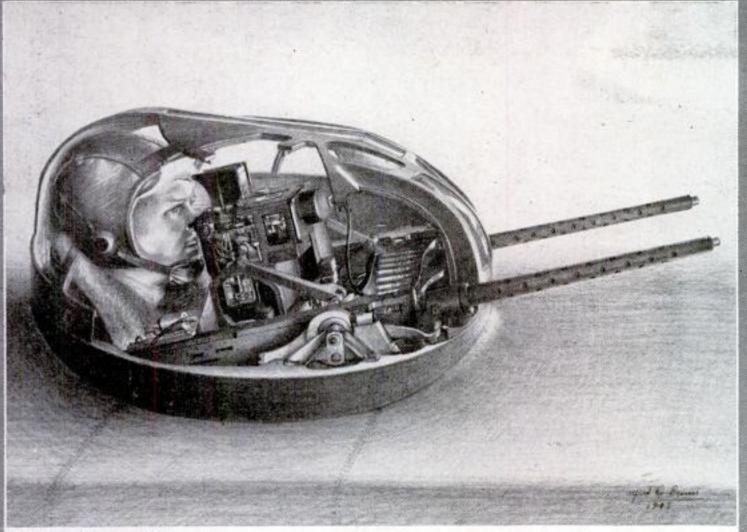
tions from this "tracking" process, which it translates into the relative course and speed of the target. Taking this data, the range data and other factors like the weight of .50-cal. bullets, the gears and levers and circuits that make up the mechanical brain arrive with inhuman speed at an answer. The answer is expressed at the critical moment when the gunner presses his triggers and fires his .50-cal. machine gun at a target. The gunner's accuracy is not 100%. But it is far higher than it ever has been before in the short-lived history of combat aviation.

Sperry's involvement in aerial war goes back to the very beginning of war planes. The history of its development of the precision bombsight is described in the series of drawings on pages 69-72.

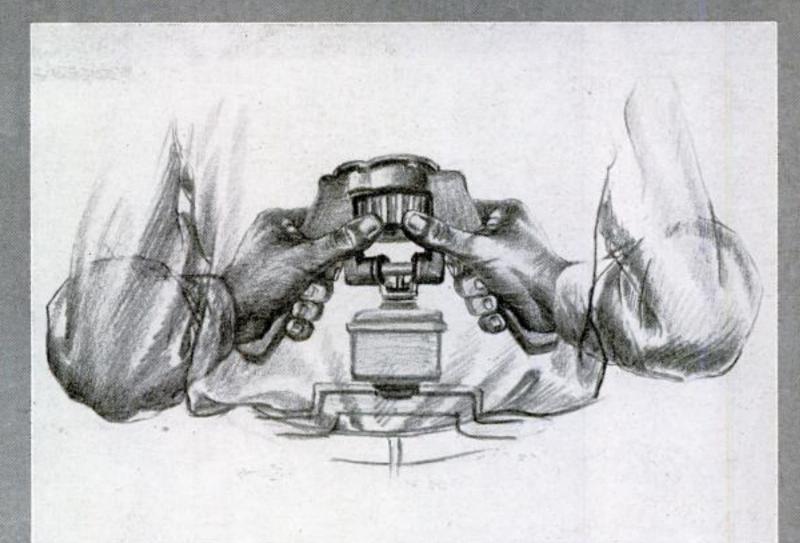


The ball turret underneath a big bomber operates on the same principles that govern the turret explained in detail on opposite page. Peering through his automatic computing sight, the gunner swings his turret horizontally in a complete circle and vertically from the posi-

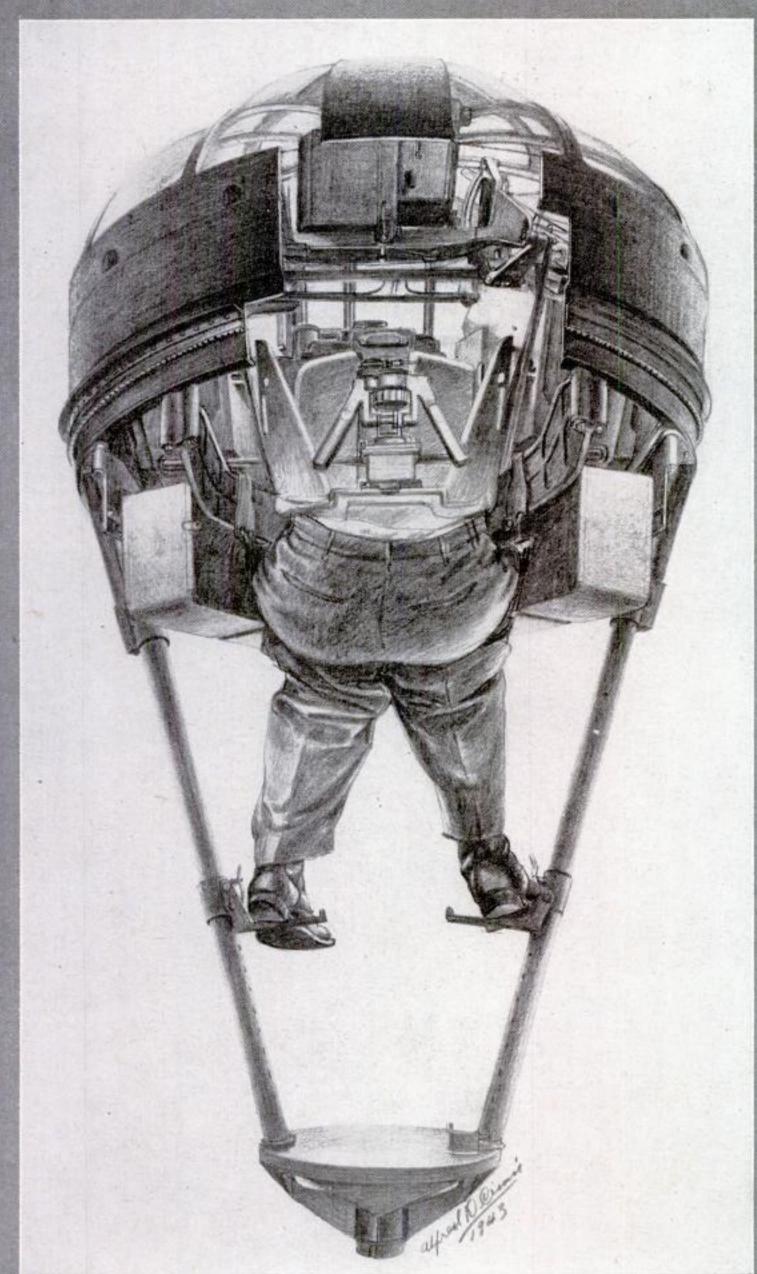
tion shown here, where guns are parallel to bottom of the plane, to proition in which the guns point straight down. The bullets feed into 50-cal, guns through the system shown in cutaway part of the drawing. Electro-hydraulic mechanism of turret is made by Sperry.



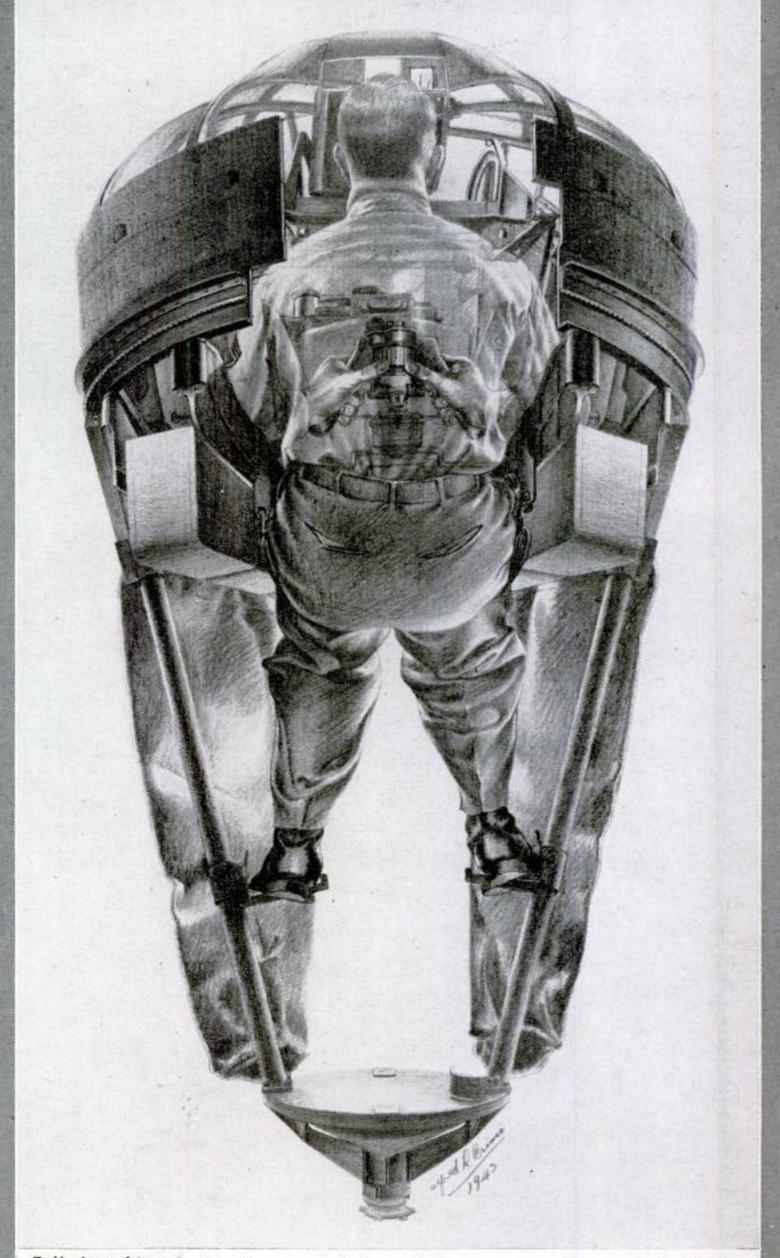
Automatic gunsight is shown here installed in the top turret of a bomber. The brains of the sight are in the metal box. The gunner draws a bead on enemy plane, keeping it in the sight by pulling and pushing levers which swing the whole turret and guns around.



Gunner's hands are kept on levers, his thumbs on range dial. Setting two vertical lines in the sight according to size of enemy plane, gunner twists dial so that image of plane in the sight stays exactly within lines. Computer translates this into range, i.e. distance to target.



Inside the turret, gunner (made invisible from waist up in this drawing) sits in a sling with his feet braced on adjustable stands. Or, if long-legged, he may stand on the turret bottom. This view shows clearly the levers and range dial with which gunner aims.



Full view of turret with the gunner's body partially transparent is a composite of other drawings. Gunner never has to worry about hitting a part of own plane, such as the tail. Turret is built so that the guns automatically stop firing if they point at part of the plane.

Tell Steve you cashed your War Bond

He got his new legs yesterday.

This morning, just about the time you were cashing that War Bond, he was trying them out on the hospital porch.

His steps weren't as brisk as yours.

What's the idea trying to make you ashamed?

Yes.

And more than that . . . trying to make you understand.

When you cash any War Bond now, you pull your money out of the fight.

You make deserters out of your dollars — a coward out of your cash. You refuse to let your money help give millions of Steves the things they need to stay safe — win fast — come home soon. You want others to win your war.

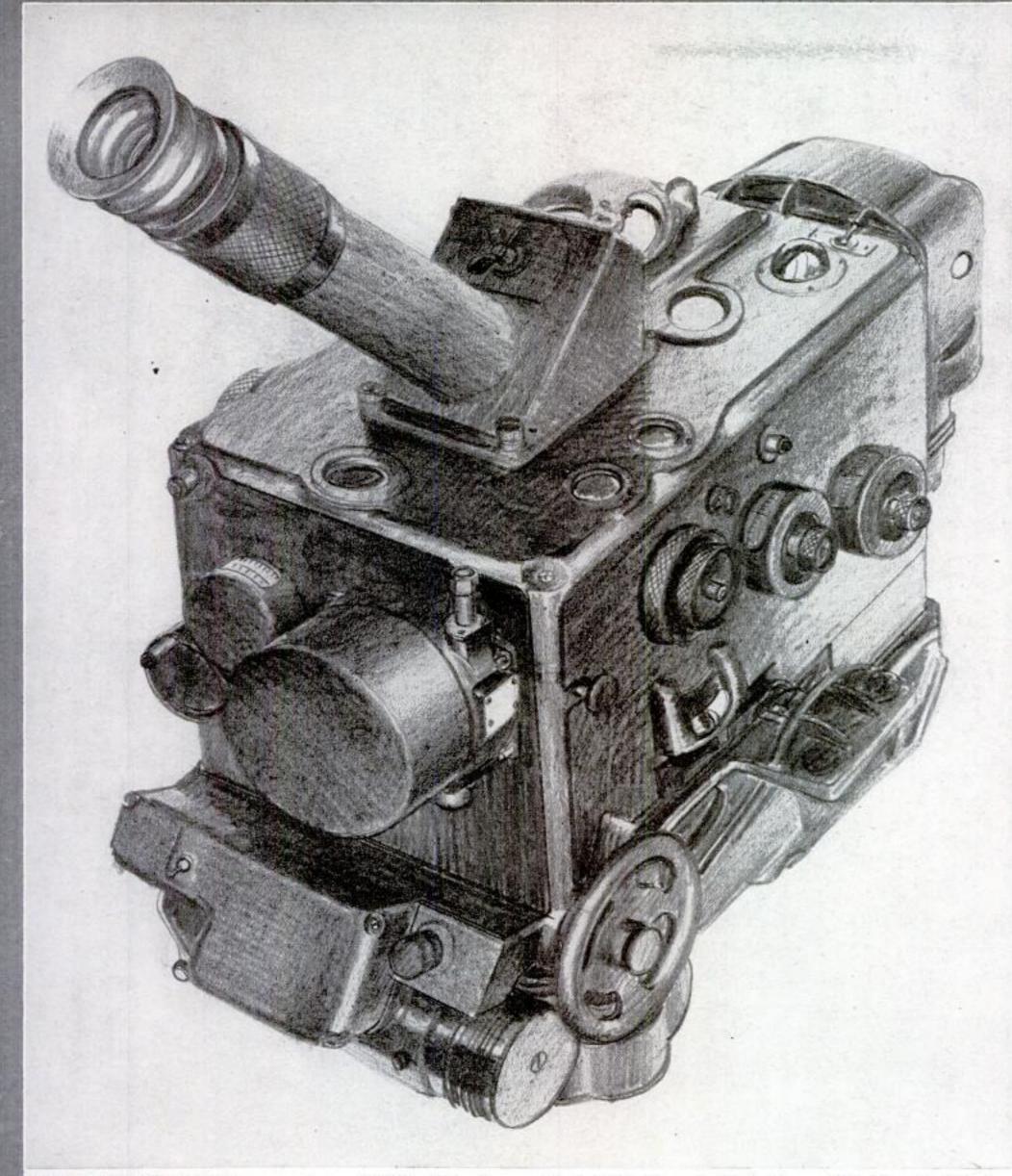
Steve would like his own legs back.

But he's not asking for his money back.

Soldiers aren't cashing their War Bonds.



SPONSORED BY THE GRUEN WATCH COMPANY, TIME HILL, CINCINNATI, OHIO. IN CANADA: TORONTO, ONTARIO



The Sperry 0-1 bombsight was used around 1940. Although superseded by newer sights still too secret to be shown, the 0-1 in principle is similar to present sights. Bombardier reads

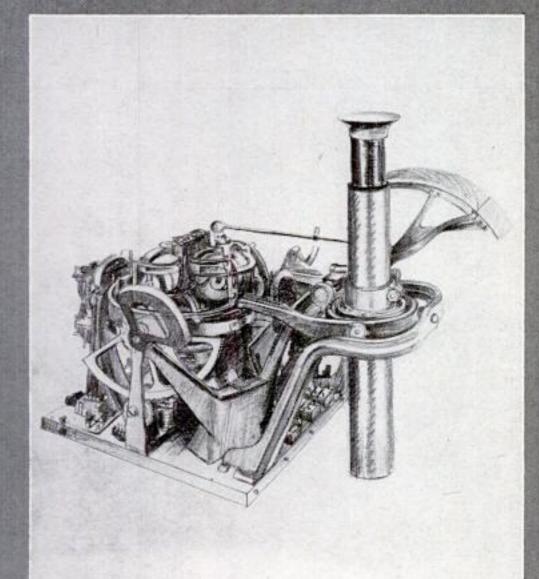
data in dials at top, twists knobs on side to transfer data to mechanical brain inside box. Through the automatic pilot, sight keeps plane on course until the bombs are released.

THIRTY YEARS OF WORK HAVE MADE BOMBSIGHT A PRECISION WEAPON

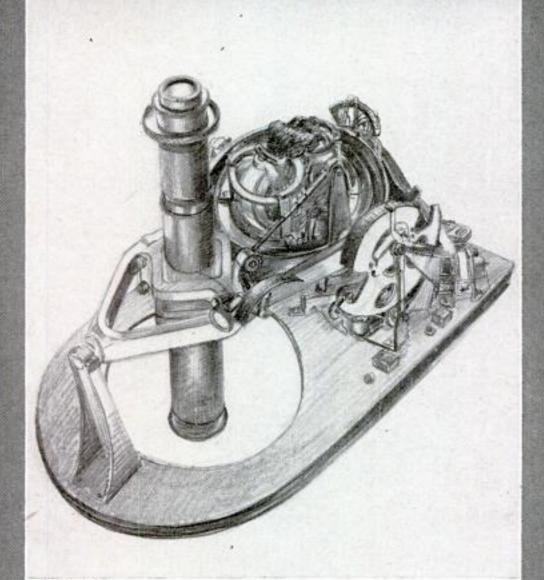
Back in 1914, when the aerial bombardier made his first appearance in history, the Sperry company began its attempts to make the bomber an accurate instrument of war. The first bombardiers were improvisers who carried bombs in their laps, tossed them out of their open cockpits at what they guessed was a good time. After a while, the more painstaking bombardiers painted lines on the sides of their planes and sighted along them. Soon, however, instruments like the Sperry sight were being installed.

The Sperry bombsight was built around the Sperry gyroscope. The function of the gyroscope was to stabilize the sight. To early bombardiers, the plane's motions provided three grave distractions. One was the plane's rolling from side to side. Another was the pitching from front to back. A third was drifting, the tendency of the plane to be blown sideways and off course by a cross wind. The gyroscopes quickly corrected rolling and pitching and kept the sight on level base. This was a very great help to the bombardier. The task of correcting for drift was harder and took many years of work.

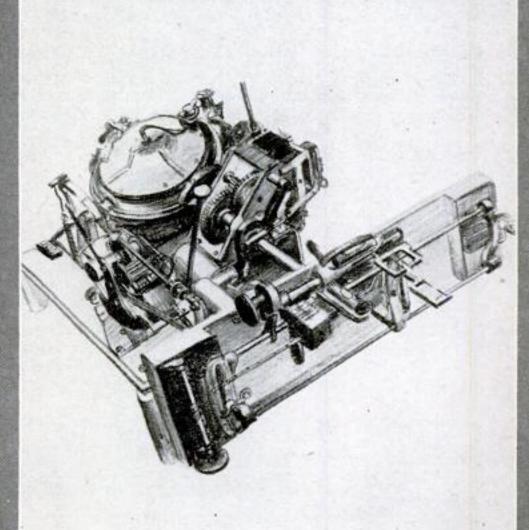
Having stabilized the bombsight, Sperry began to link it up to the mechanical brain. Early bombsight computing devices were based on designs of Alexander de Seversky and other designers. After a while the mechanical calculators were automatically correcting for ground speed, altitude, wind, bomb weight and the various other factors that tend to confuse a bombardier. Today the Sperry sight, like the famous Norden sight, is so designed that, at the critical moment of the bombing run, the bombsight and the automatic pilot control the flight of the plane over the target.



In 1914 Sperry built its first stabilized bombsight. Telescope was indirectly connected to four gyros (at the left) which maintained accurate vertical base line for bombing.



In 1915 the bombsight was arranged to stabilize directly both the telescope and the range scale (right). The gyroscopes also helped to stabilize the whole plane in flight.



In 1918 gyros stabilized the whole computing head, now more complicated and capable of calculating ground speed, altitude and other factors. Open sights are in foreground.

If you own a Schick Injector Razor... YOU CAN START CHEERING-



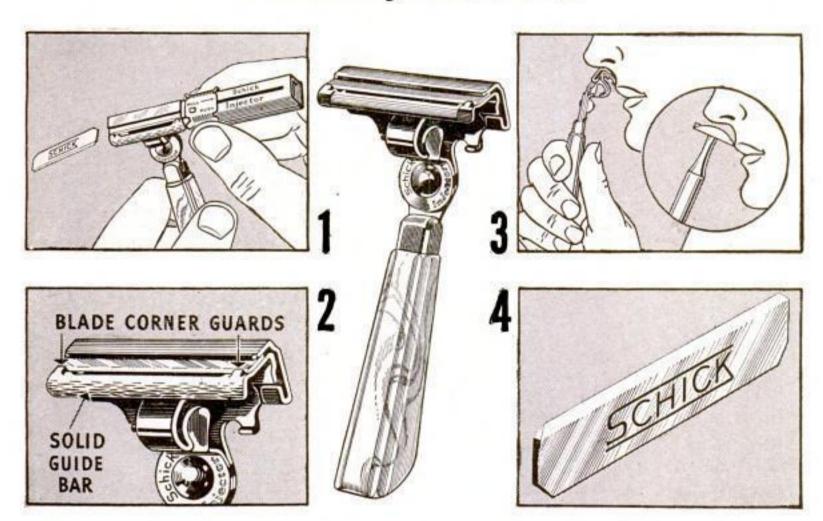
Schick Injector Blades Are Back!

Yes, those quick-shaving, easy-going Schick Injector Blades are back . . . at your dealer's.

Months ago many of you had to lay aside your Schick Injector Razor. At that time, Government Priorities required all the blades we could make for the armed forces.

But now our production is sufficient for both military and civilian needs:

So tomorrow morning reach for your Schick Injector Razor



Discover again the revolutionary Schick Injector features

The Schick Injector Razor contains the only basic improvements in safety razor design and construction in over 40 years. See what these improvements can do to make your shaving a pleasure instead of a punishment. Once more you can—

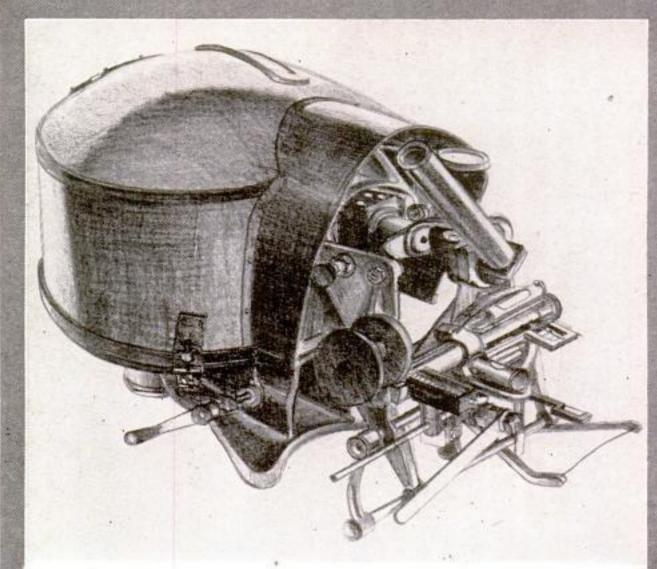
- Enjoy the automatic blade change...an exclusive feature of the Schick Injector Razor that changes blades automatically—quick as a wink! A pull and push on the Injector shoots out the old blade, slides in a fresh one instantly. Nothing to take apart. Nothing to re-assemble. No fumbling with sharp blade edges ... or paper wrappers.
- 2 Shave skin-close—with comfort . . . the Solid Guide Bar has a sure-grip surface that stretches and flattens the skin just ahead of the blade. It pops up your whiskers for a closer and more comfortable shave. Its corner guards protect your face against nicking and scraping.
- 3 Shave dangerous and hard-to-get-at spots . . . the compact head, smallest of any popular razor lets you reach those difficult spots with surprising ease. The reason is simple . . . it shaves just as wide an area but is only half as deep. Note difference between Schick Injector Razor and old fashioned razor head as shown in circle of picture 3 above.
- 4 Enjoy Double Thick Blades again . . . and remember—Schick Blades are just as long but twice as thick as ordinary blades—and 3 times as thick as paper thin ones. So they take and hold a really keen edge. Oil-packed in a special cartridge, Schick Injector Blades have their cutting edges suspended in space.

SCHICK INJECTOR RAZOR and BLADES

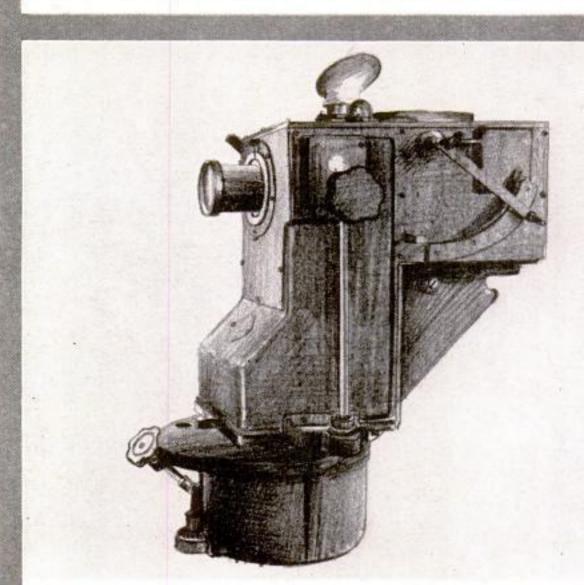
Magazine Repeating Razor Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Tell your friends that these blades are back. And, if you have a spare Schick Injector Razor, give it to a friend so that he, too, may know real shaving luxury. For, 'though a sufficient number of Schick Blades are now available, we still can't get the material for new Schick Injector Razors.

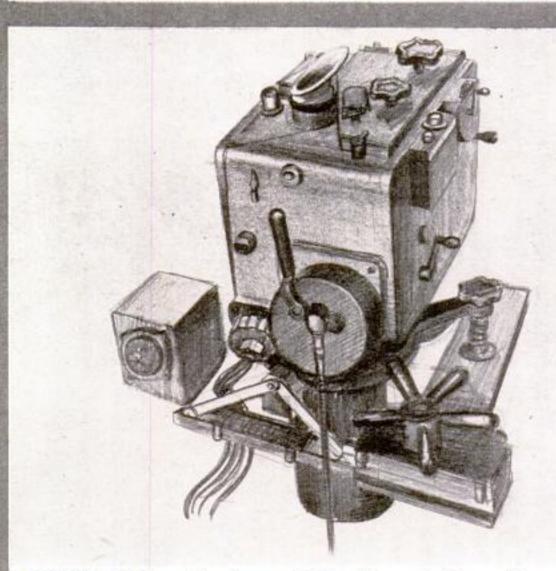
Mechanical Brains (continued)



In 1923 the Mark 1-A sight had been fitted with a gyro-stabilized lens on which target image was reflected through a series of prisms. This model combined the telescopic sight with open sight to give greater accuracy.



In 1924 the D-3 Sperry bombsight was built directly on top of the gyroscopes for the first time, thus giving a much more sure stabilization. The whole sight could now be turned by hand to correct for the plane's drift.



In 1927 Model L used an improved pilot director indicator (shown at left) to refine coordination between pilot and bombardier. Bombardier would transmit signal to indicator on instrument panel to guide pilot's course.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 72



Stitches alone can't pull you through...



From The AMERICAN Plan for Better Vision

These professional services are worth infinitely more than the cost of the material in the glasses themselves.

Examination: Professional examination for possible pathological eye conditions.

REFRACTION: Scientific measure of your ability to see.

PRESCRIPTION: Carefully prepared professional conclusions and the proper instructions necessary to correct your vision.

INTERPRETATION: Careful technical and scientific compounding of the exact materials of your prescription.

FITTING: Scientific, minute adjustment of your prescription to your eyes.

RE-EVALUATING: Verification of the refraction and the prescription.

Servicing: Assurance that the requirements of your prescription are being constantly maintained.

Copyright, 1944, U.S.A., by American Optical Company

nor glasses alone correct faulty vision

SEEK PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

-not glasses at a price

Thank goodness the skill of surgeons isn't measured by the stitches and sponges they use.

That would be ridiculous.

You seek the services of a trained, experienced and skillful surgeon because you want the best

professional advice, skill and surgical aids to be had.

But you know that actually it is the surgeon's medical and surgical knowledge and ability

that will pull you through. You know his fee will be based on his professional services, not on the materials he uses.

But are you just as wise about your eyes?

So often people say, "My eyes have been bothering me lately; guess I'll have to get some glasses."

That's absurd too. If you are wise about your eyes, you'll realize that glasses alone won't correct faulty vision.

Glasses are important, of course, but their real value depends upon the professional knowledge and skill with which your eyes are examined and refracted—your glasses prescribed, fitted and serviced.

So don't confuse the price of glasses with the cost of eye care and service.

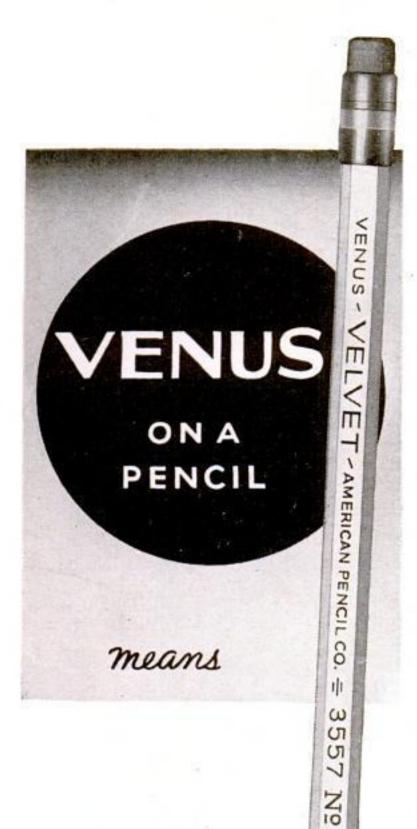
Beware of glasses advertised at a price. Give your eyes the benefit of the professional skill and service that

your priceless sight demands. Select your Ophthalmologist, Optometrist, Ophthalmic Dispenser with the utmost care.

Invest in eye care—not glasses at a price.

American Optical

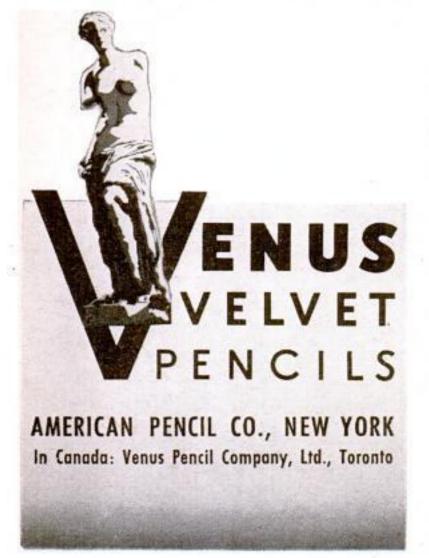
FOUNDED IN 1833—THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIERS TO THE OPHTHALMIC PROFESSION

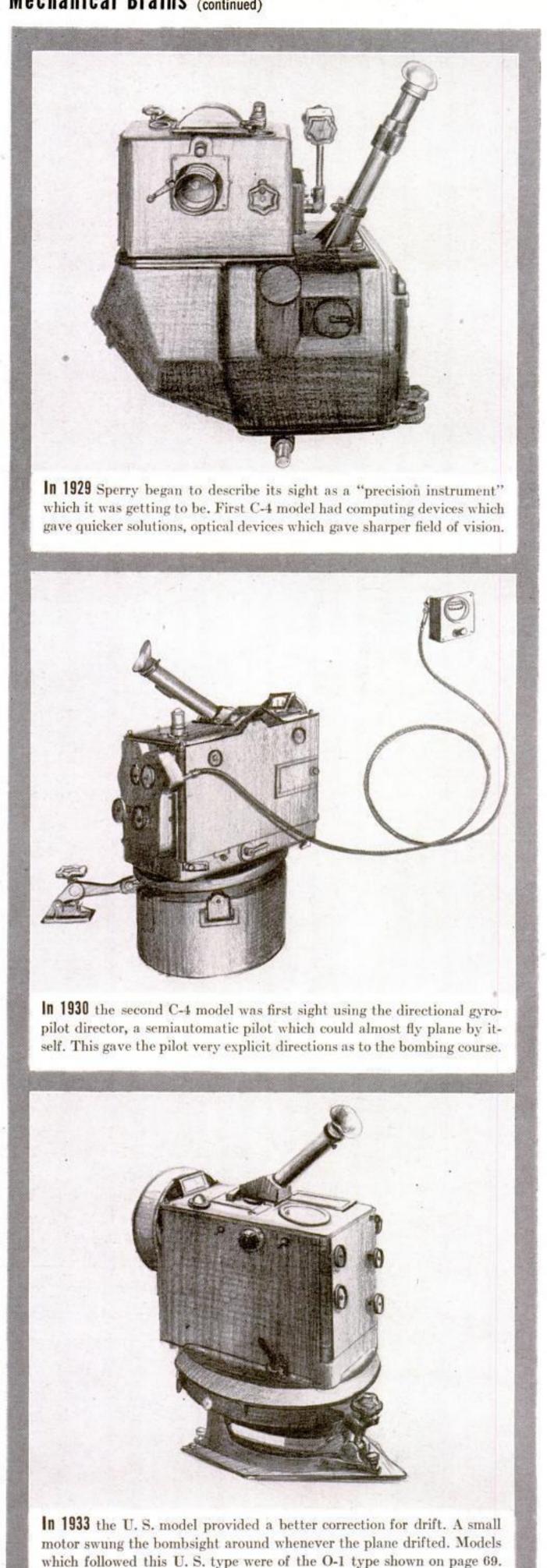


LESS

TRAVEL

No, we don't mean less wear on tires. We do mean fewer trips to the pencil sharpener. That's because "Colloidal Lead" in Venus-Velvet pencils holds a sharp point longer. See for yourself.







WITH OR WITHOUT EPHEDRINE

'Helps soothe irritated nasal passages. Helps relieve that "stuffed-up" feeling due to a cold.

CAUTION: Use only as directed

Copr. 1944, Stanco Incorporated

RED-ITCHY SKIN? watch out—it's often

Water out—it's often

Home Treatment Promptly Relieves

Torture!



First applications of wonderful soothing medicated liquid Zemo—a Doctor's formula—quickly relieve the intense itching burning of Eczema, Psoriasis and similar annoying skin and scalp irritations due to external cause. Zemo also aids healing. Amazingly successful for over 35 years! Apply anytime—doesn't show on skin. First trial of clean, stainless liquid Zemo convinces! 3 different sizes. Buy Extra Strength Zemo for stub-

born cases. All drugstores. ZEMO



JIFFY TOOTHACHE DROPS

TORPEDO BOMBING-Third in a series of advertisements, dedicated to the skill and courage of American aviators, showing Army and Navy aerial combat tactics. Below the Belt - on purp

How the Navy's new Torpedo Bomber—the "Avenger"—packs its punches where they do the most good for the "Sons of Heaven"!

Out for blood, our Navy throws everything but the kitchen sink at Jap vessels, warships and transports alike. And of all the ways to plow a ship under, aerial torpedoing is one of the neatest.

Granted a whit of surprise, a squadron of "Avengers" can hole a ship beyond the reprieve of watertight compartments. But the trick is to have the torpedoes strike below the armor belt, blast magazines and boilers into scalding junk. This takes men trained to a razor edge, planes that can turn on a dime, torpedoes of Frankenstein cunning.

Our Navy has all three-pilots with flying skill unequalled, planes to match it and torpedoes that virtually think and act for themselves. Somewhere wallowing in the shifting sands on the bottom of the Pacific lies proof

The Grumman "Avenger" is the plane that does the job . . . Officially designated as the TBF but called the "Avenger," this Navy torpedo bomber carries a one-ton torpedo or four 500-pound bombs, manned by a crew of three-pilot, rear-seat gunner and radio operator-tunnel gunner. It is armed with heavy caliber machine guns and powered by a 1700-horsepower engine.



FINER FUELS FOR THE AGE OF FLIGHT

How torpedo bombers do their work . . . When an enemy warship is sighted the pilots approach at low altitude, approximately 200 feet, from as many angles as possible. Flying at about 250 miles an hour they approach to within 1000 yards and drop their torpedoes. This distance is important as 1000 yards of travel is essential to "arm" the torpedo.

Shell was first to supply American military aviation with a super fuel-100-octane gasoline-giving our planes new speed, flying range and tactical advantage. Later Shell discoveries vastly increased both the power and output of aviation gasoline. Now, every day, Shell produces more than enough to fuel a bombing mission of 2,400 planes from England over Germany.

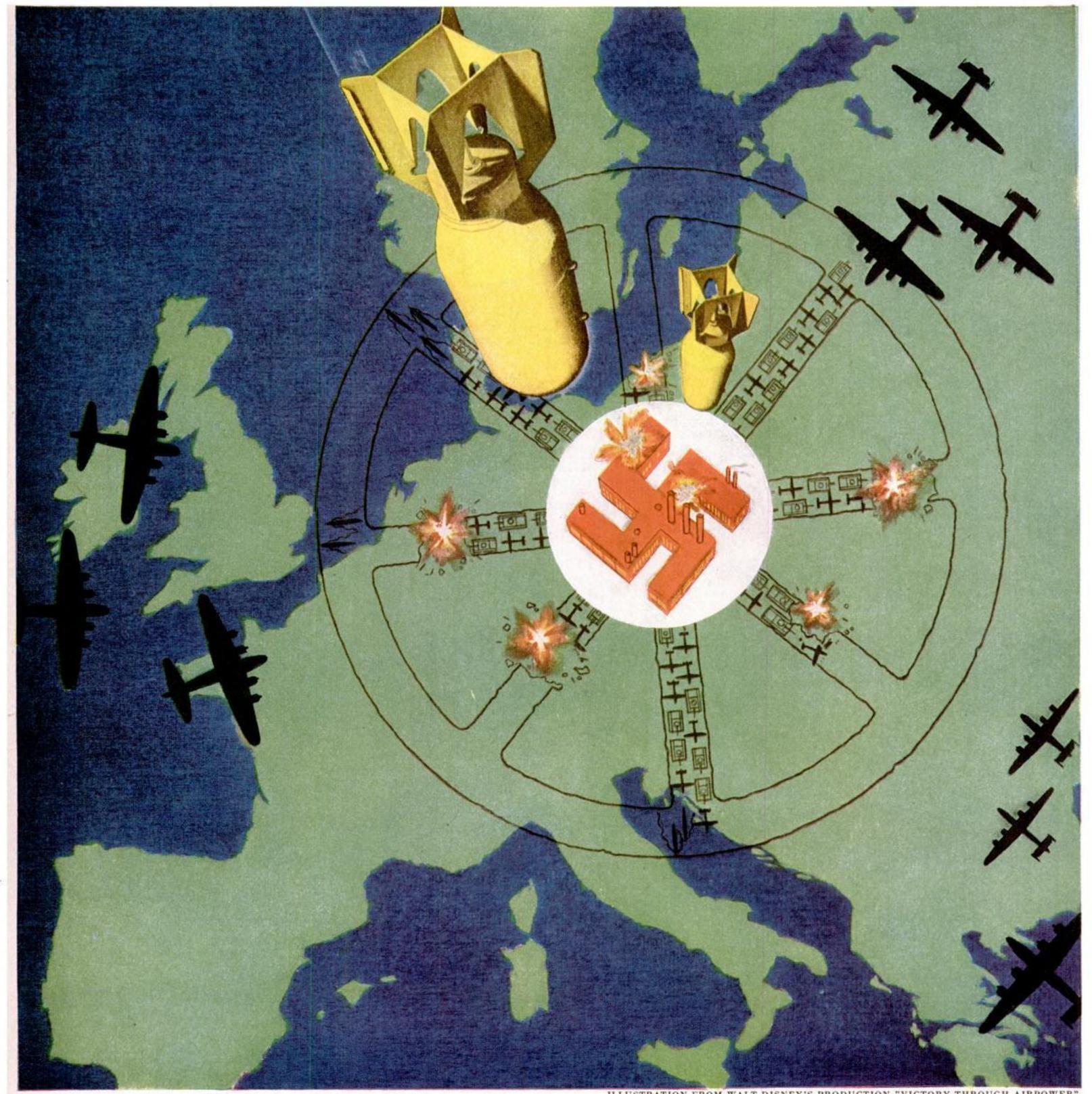


ILLUSTRATION FROM WALT DISNEY'S PRODUCTION, "VICTORY THROUGH AIRPOWER"

Blast the hub and smash the wheel!

LOOK TO Lockheed FOR LEADERSHIP

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION . BURBANK, CALIFORNIA



THE CATHEDRAL OF WELLS STANDS IN SOMERSET HILLS OF WEST COUNTRY, THE LAND OF AVALON AND CAMELOT. AT RIGHT ARE CHAPTER HOUSE AND CHAPELS BEHIND THE CHOIR

The Church of England

A Cathedral and a Parish Church Contrast Its Extremes

regland must remain a mystery to anyone who does not know about the Church of England. Its head is the King, who got his title "Defender of the Faith" from the Pope in reward for Henry VIII's attacks on Lutheranism. It claims to be the true, historic Catholic church in England and regards the Pope only as the Bishop of Rome. Yet it is actually one of the world's leading Protestant churches. It is, next to the government, the greatest landowner in England. It has an annual income of about \$27,000,000 and gets voluntary contributions totaling another \$25,000,000. It is the official "national church" of England, literally, "His Majesty's Government at prayers."Yet of pious Englishmen only one-third are members of the Church of England, one-third of the Roman Catholic Church and one-third are Nonconformists.

On the following pages LIFE investigates in detail one great cathedral and one plain parish church, separated in dignity and wealth but not in the unfaltering propagation of the faith.

The cathedral is Wells, not as magnificent as Durham or Lincoln, but offering a perfect example of an all-cathedral town. In the picture above, the splendid Tudor Bishop's Palace is off the picture on the near side, the Vicars' Close on the far side. Wells is typical of the square towers and squat outline of English cathedrals, as opposed to continental churches. It was first built in stone in 909, rebuilt by 1333 with a famous Gothic west screen of sculptured clerics, noblemen, ladies and saints. It was not an abbey

cathedral when Henry VIII broke away from Rome and took over the monasteries, hence was not much bothered by the Reformation.

The parish is the humble one of Steeple Bumpstead on the other side of England with its middleclass vicar and its empty pews.

In all England there are 43 cathedrals and the dioceses they administer. There are about 14,000 parishes. The average parson's pay is under \$2,000 a year. The average bishop's pay is \$16,000. Seats in the House of Lords go to 24 bishops and the two archbishops. This august hierarchy, which today includes some of the best brains in England, is making its house ready for what it believes will be a great religious revival in England before the war is finished.



IN VICARS' HALL at Wells Cathedral, vicars-choral once a year take cake and wine to celebrate founding of the order in 1348. The picture on the wall at right shows the original ceremony of founding. The Cathedral used to have 49 vicars, is now reduced to 11.

DEAN OF WELLS, R. H. MALDEN, AND MRS. MALDEN REST IN BEAUTIFUL 18TH-CENTURY DRAWING



ENTHRONEMENT OF BISHOP OF WELLS. The procession has reached the Bubwith and Sugar chantries that stand in the nave at the base of the unique "scissors" arch built in 1338 to keep the main stone tower from collapsing. Here, as in many English cathedrals, the choir is hidden from the congregation.

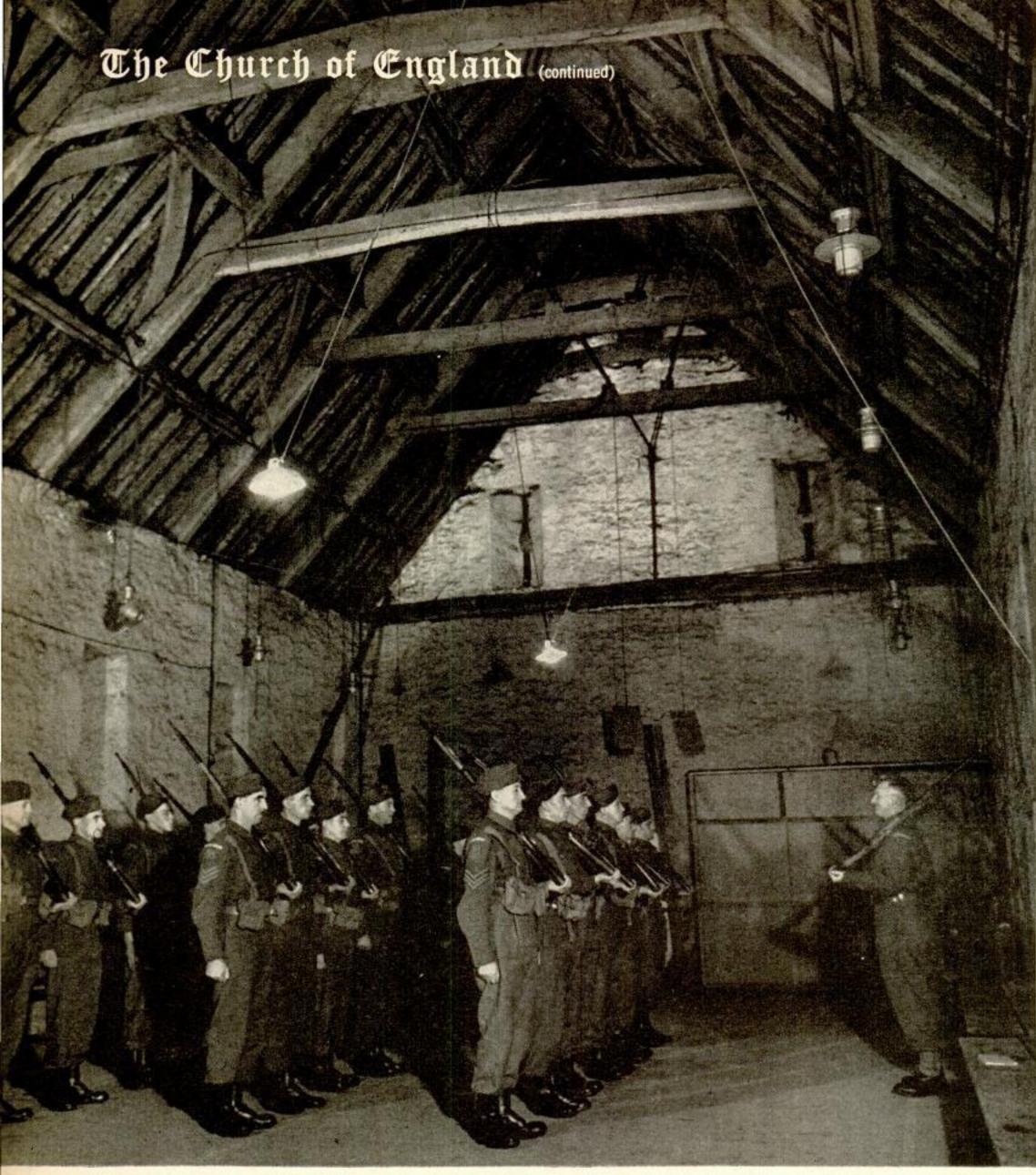


NEW BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS IS JOHN WILLIAM CHARLES WAND, HERE HOLDING PASTORAL STAFF AND WEARING MITER. KEYS AND SWORD ON COPE ARE ARMS OF BATH AND WELLS

Bishop on His Diocesan Throne

ach of England's 43 dioceses or sees is headed by a bishop, who must be a "learned presbyter" over 30 years old and born in lawful wedlock. In the peerage a bishop outranks a baron. So qualified is the new Bishop of Bath and Wells, John William Charles Wand (above) who was enthroned Nov. 18. In theory he was selected by the King. He has knelt before the

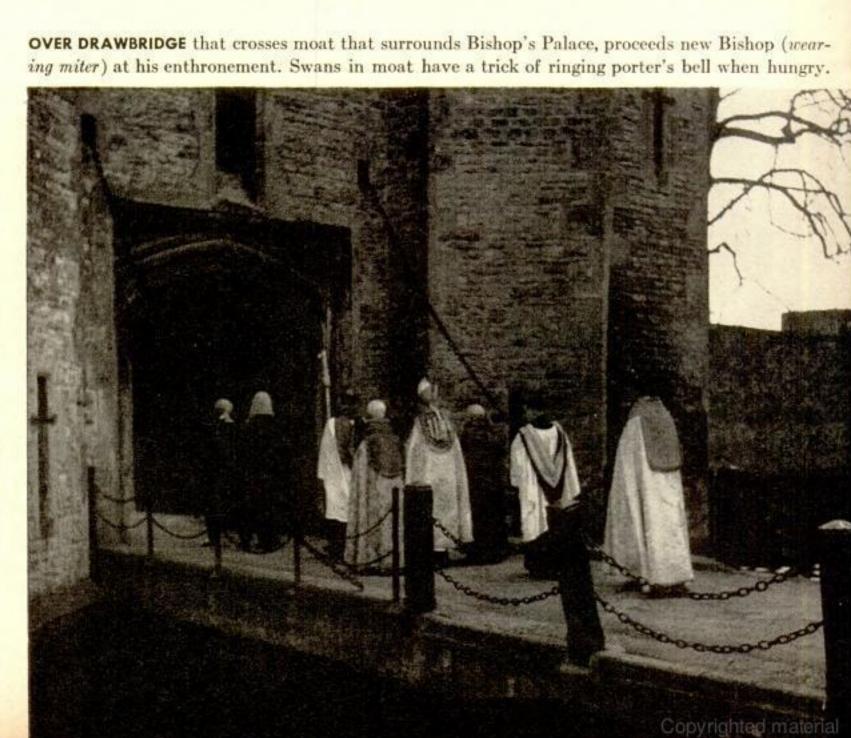
King and kissed his hand. His symbols of office are the jeweled crooklike staff, the miter and the bishop's ring on the fourth finger of his right hand. An able church historian and once Dean of Oriel College, Oxford, he was formerly Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan of Queensland, Australia. Before Pearl Harbor he consecrated a native-built cathedral on New Guinea.



TO BISHOP'S BARN, near the Bishop's Palace at Wells, farmers used to bring their tithes (one-tenth of crops) as land-rent

to the church. Now Home Guard drills in it and the government is gradually buying up old tithe claims of the church.

Cathedral Is wow completely the Cathedral of Wells dominates the life of the town may be seen here. Indeed the early towns of Europe grew up around the churches to get the trade of churchgoers. But even today a bish-Big Business op and his cathedral are big business. The Diocese of Wells, with which Bath was combined in the 13th Century, was founded in 909 and serves nearly half a

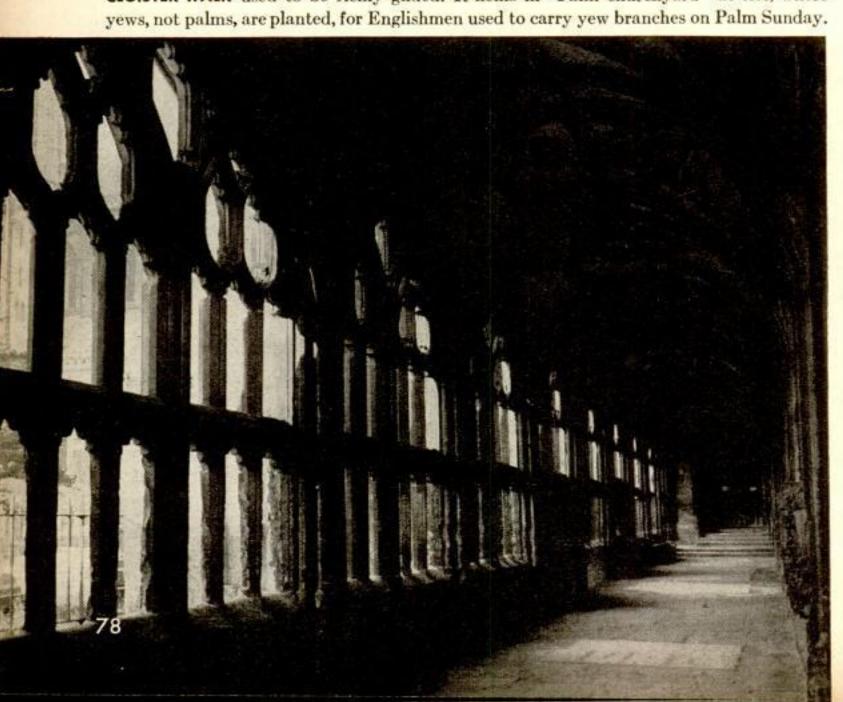


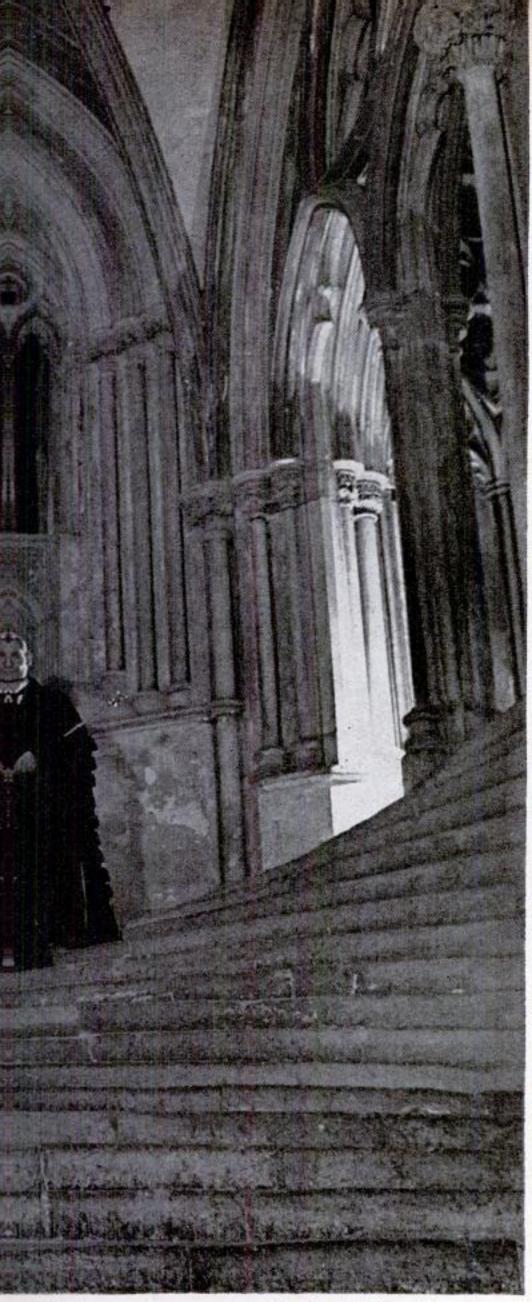
UP THESE ANCIENT STAIRS the numerous vicars of Wells Cathedral used to pass from the cathedral to their chapter house

million people. It has three archdeaconries, 26 deaneries, 589 parish clergy, four residentiary canons and 48 prebendaries (serving vicars). It has the gift of 499 free livings (called "benefices") for churchmen. The executive center of all this is the cathedral and the boss is the Bishop.

The Cathedral of Wells, run by the Dean, not the

CLOISTER WALK used to be richly gilded. It hems in "Palm churchyard" at left, where

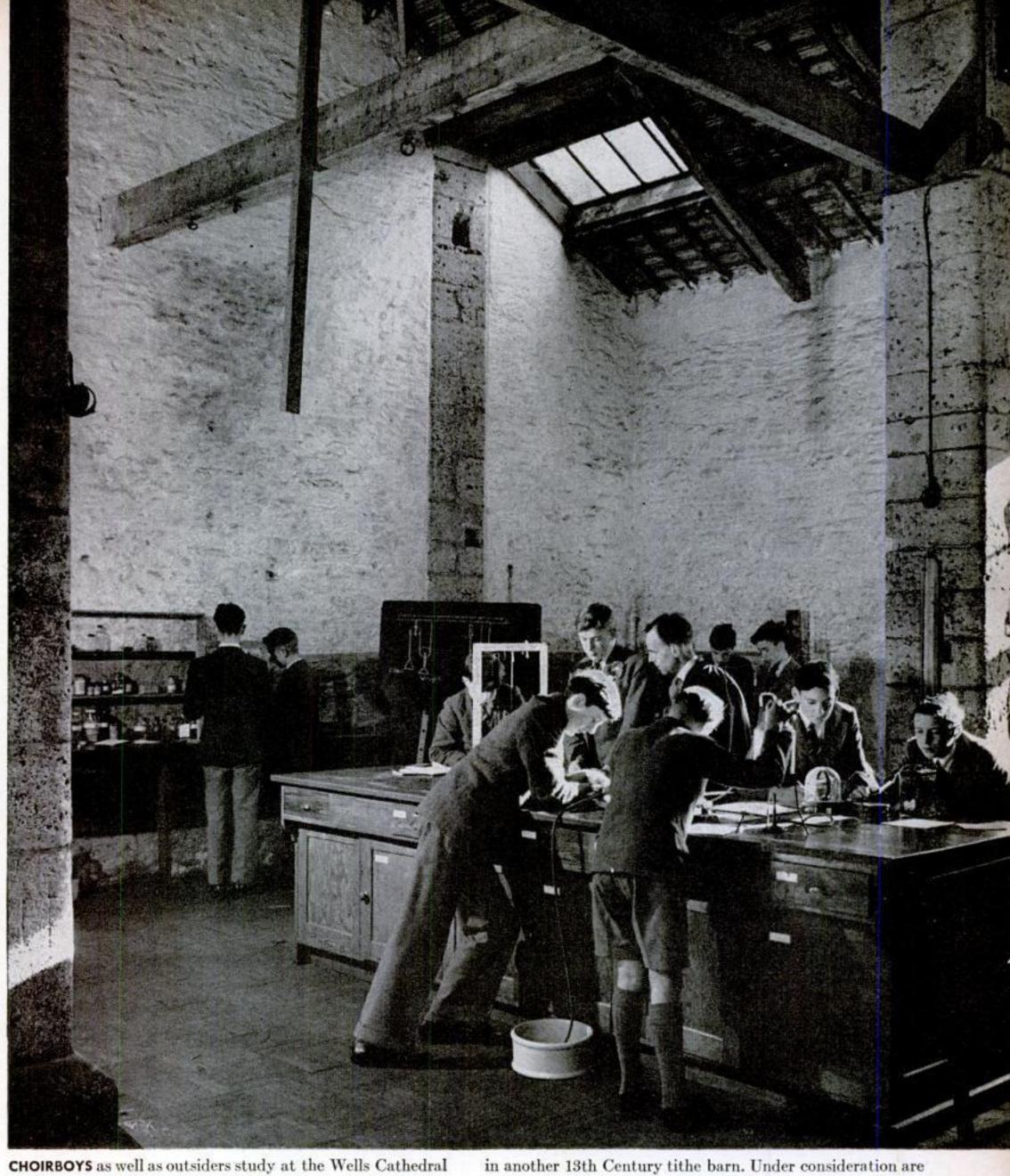




(right) or out door at rear to the Vicars' Close where they all lived together. On the stairs is a verger, a sort of caretaker.

Bishop, calls for a budget of \$50,000 a year. Voluntary contributions supply about \$15,000 of this and the rest is from endowment. The staff consists of 11 lay vicars, four canons, two priest vicars, two organists, two vergers, two cleaners, one handyman, one head mason and seven helpers.

The job of a Bishop has been sympathetically de-



CHOIRBOYS as well as outsiders study at the Wells Cathedral School, now some 800 years old. Here the boys take physics

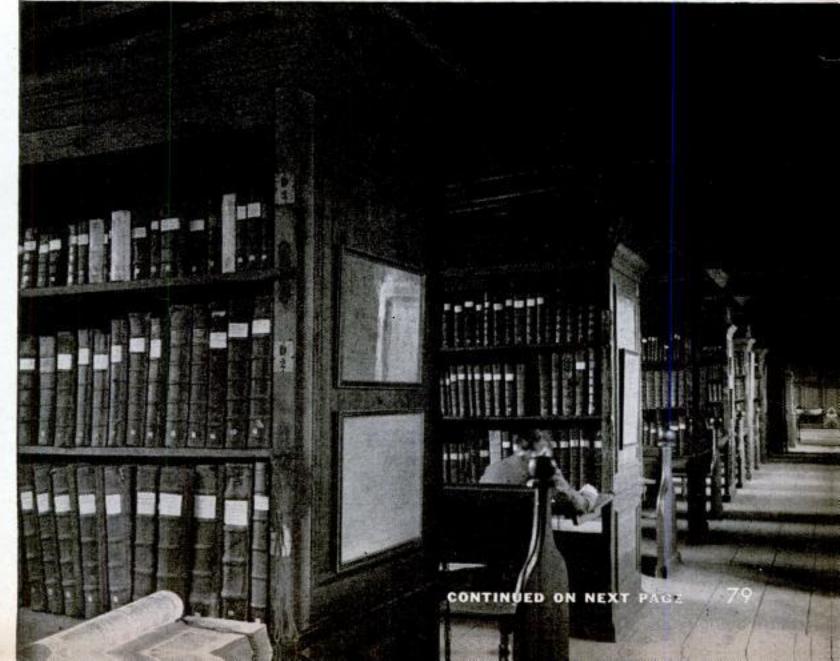
in another 13th Century tithe barn. Under consideration are pulleys (left), siphon, expansion under heat and electricity.

scribed as "suffering fools gladly and answering letters by return of post." Postage stamps are in fact a relatively large part of a Bishop's expenses. His life is also wrapped in extraordinary ritual and paraphernalia. He wears gaiters (inherited from the days when all clergymen rode their rounds), a red bib, frock coat, apron and silk hat with strings. In the picture on page 77, Bishop Wand is wearing an embroidered cope fastened by a morse, a paler stole, a surplice-like rochet, a purple cassock which just shows dark at his throat. His miter is derived from the ancient headgear of Jewish high priests. The practice of tithe-rents was also taken from the ancient Jewish religion. In conversation he is styled as "Right Reverend" or "My Lord."

VICARS' CLOSE, a short closed street built in the 14th Century, is oldest intact street in England. Since there are now too few vicars for all the houses, some are rented out. All vicars used to be bachelors.



LEARNING centered about cathedral and monastery in ancient England. This is the Cathedral library, at present without a librarian, but with a priceless collection of books.





IN VILLAGE CHURCH of Steeple Bumpstead 40 miles northeast of London, Vicar Clifford preaches to a small flock, including a delegation of reform-school boys at right, front. Only bomb

damage was splinter that tore out the mouth of Christ now covered with dark patch on center stained-glass window. Beside windows are Ten Commandments. Hymn-board (right)

for Oct. 31 lists "Jerusalem the Golden" as first hymn. Shield at upper right is for vanished family of squires, the Gents, one of whom may have built the church in the 11th Century.



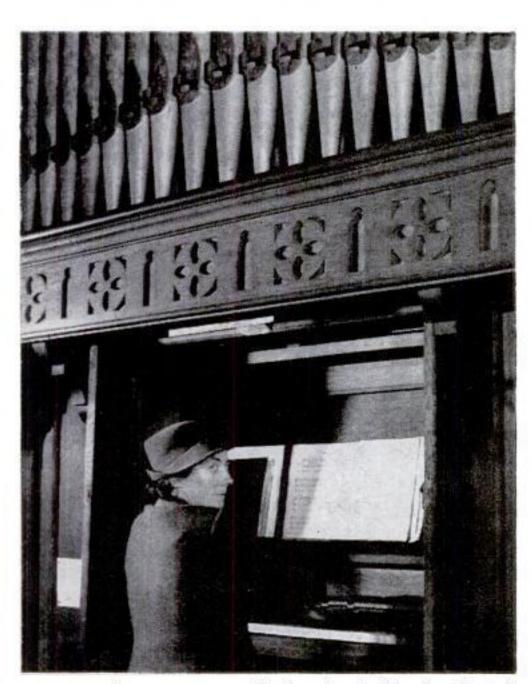
STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD SHOWS, FROM LEFT, ANGLICAN CHURCH, VILLAGE COMMON WITH BRICK AIR-RAID SHELTER, PAYNES'S HOUSE (SEE P. 82) AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (FAR RIGHT)

Church Is Plain at Steeple Bumpstead

3 ts parish church dominates the tiny village (about 700) of Steeple Bumpstead, as its cathedral dominates Wells. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin is 900 years old, rebuilt and repaired in flint and brick. Both materials are visible in the tower above. Henry Albert Clifford, 43, son of a London barber, is the 42nd vicar of Steeple Bumpstead. Marking the recent democra-

tization of the Church of England, he is no Oxonian but studied at the Dorchester Missionary College. He is Low Church, conducts a plain service according to the Book of Common Prayer, whereas the Bishop and Dean at the cathedral are High Church. Communicants here do not kneel while repeating the Apostles' Creed, do not believe that Christ is "truly, really and

substantially present" in the bread and wine of Communion. Clifford's income comes from a Church of England common fund called Queen Anne's Bounty. It pays him a gross of \$1,600, from which he must pay his retired predecessor \$210. He also gets his house free, less depreciation on it (\$80). On these pages is shown the humble religious life of Steeple Bumpstead.



ORGANIST for past 20 years is the wife of village's only taxi driver. She attends both Sunday services, the evening one now held at 4 p.m. to avoid necessity for blacking out windows.



BELLRINGERS, who for a year now have rung simple chimes but not peals, are George Bird and Dick Barnes, who have held jobs for 20 years. For more on Dick's family, see next page.



MAINSTAY of the Steeple Bumpstead church is Mrs. Maggie Smith, who cleans church, arranges autumn dahlias on altar. She has four sons in the British Army, billets soldiers at home.



VICAR'S FAMILY includes David, 4, Mary, 1, vicar's wife whom he met in an Essex seaside resort and the vicar's mother. Mr. Clifford held two posts as curate before coming to Steeple Bumpstead seven years ago. He is a teetotaler. His wife mends his vestments.



PARISH CALL brings the vicar to the home of a well-to-do parishioner, Albert Payne, who farms 260 acres. Son Frank (right) is a Commando just back from North Africa. The prosperous Paynes have a French telephone (under clock), two cats, a 300-year-old farmhouse. Vicar drinks a cup of their tea.



THE COMMUNION at Steeple Bumpstead is taken by a fraction of its 350 adults. Before Vicar Clifford's arrival, church had lost members to Congregational Church. Parish has 80 members in war service, four war dead. Church with 400 seats is far too big.



NEW MEMBER being baptized into the Church is Neville Raymond Barnes, the grandson of Bellringer Barnes seen on preceding page. On opposite page grave of Barnes' late wife is being dug by rustic sexton, in a new graveyard across the road from the church, for the old one has long since been filled.



INSIDE WARTIME JAPAN

An American official, just back from Tokyo internment, makes a report on how the enemy is taking his defeats

by CLAUDE A. BUSS

s Executive Assistant to the U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, I was interned by the Japanese from the fall of Manila on Jan. 2, 1942 until the departure of the exchange ship Gripsholm in September 1943. We of Mr. Sayre's staff were first confined in a private residence kindly made available to us by a Filipino friend. The Japanese refused to permit us to be together with the American consular officers or with the Americans in Santo Tomás University. Until June 1942 we made the most of our time by studying a Spanish encyclopedia and by watching the progress, or the lack of progress, of the Japanese in the Philippines. We read Japanese propaganda in the hope that we could discern their objectives and detect their weaknesses.

By mid-June the Japanese had become very exultant in their attitude toward us. They believed that they had won the war and that their occupation of Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Batavia and Rangoon would force us to surrender. In this mood, and with no explanation, the Japanese ordered me to Tokyo. On June 17 they sent me to Shanghai with British évacués and on July 1 they flew me to Tokyo with a military guard.

They took me to the Prisoners' Bureau in the Imperial Headquarters and then sent me to a local hotel. They did not permit me to visit anyone nor to receive any visitors but they provided me with a Japanese dictionary, a grammar and all their propaganda publications both in Eng-

lish and Japanese. In January 1943 I was finally interned near Tokyo with 64 others who were just as eager as I to discover the truth and the implications contained in Japanese propaganda releases. My observations and impressions on the nature of the enemy and his present position in East Asia are based upon my peculiar opportunity to study him at close range during the 20 months I was his prisoner.

The Japanese people have access to huge quantities of information and misinformation about the war. Newspapers, magazines, books, moving pictures and radio are completely mobilized for the war effort. The people have as easy access to maps as we have in this country, and they have fairly accurate reports of the advances which have been made in Italy and Russia. These news reports are usually tardy and their editorial comments gloss over the seriousness of the Axis situation, but they can sketch the actual places where fighting is taking place almost as accurately as we can over here. The Japanese do not seem to regard the war in Europe as part of their own war. The war in Europe and the war in Asia are looked upon as two distinct wars. The Japanese express a guarded sympathy for German war aims, and they find a similarity in the German demand for Lebensraum in Europe and the Japanese demand for a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia. But the Japanese never admit the German pretensions to being a race of supermen, and the Japanese do not like to think of their own destiny as being linked with the defeat of the Axis in Europe. Most recently the Japanese press has been printing gruesome word-pictures of the aerial destruction of German cities. The propaganda-makers want to prepare Japanese minds for similar ordeals which must be expected in Japan, and they are willing to risk the unfavorable reactions occasioned by descriptions of suffering undergone by their own allies.

There are few evidences of kinship between Germans and Japanese. The Japanese say that they expect to abide by their alliance with the Germans forever and they give feature space in the papers to the speeches of German leaders. But the tone is always stiff and it follows a suspiciously regular pattern. Frequent articles have appeared which criticize German military tactics and which blame the Germans for having underrated their Russian opponents. The Japanese seldom read analyses of Nazi philosophy. Their own propaganda for Pan-Asianism allows little place for European allies. In the event of a complete German debacle in Europe, Prime Minister Tojo would almost certainly tell his people that the Japanese never counted upon the Germans, that the Germans never contributed anything to the success of Japanese arms, and that the fate of the Japanese Empire depended exclusively on the outcome of the life-and-death struggle between Japan and the United Nations. It is said that individual Germans in Japan receive deferential treatment for the moment, but that they are prepared to be classed as enemies.



DICTATOR of Japan is Prime Minister General Hideki ("The Razor") Tojo, 59, who is also War Minister. His family were samurai of the north. Father was a lieutenant general. He got his big start as police chief, modernized Army.



CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY is Naoki Hoshino, 55, an early president of the powerful Planning Board, which planned totalitarianism for Japan. He predicted in 1940 that in 1947 Japan will be most powerful nation in the world.



DICTATOR'S FRIEND is Lieut. General Teiichi Suzuki, 55, who succeeded Hoshino (left) as president of the Planning Board. Suzuki is a militant Fascist who demanded victory over the Anglo-Saxon powers just before Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese press reacted in a curious way to the surrender of Italy. High officials in the Japanese government accused Italy of infamous and treasonable betrayal of the Axis. Then the Italian ambassador published a statement in which he defended the Italian course. He said that it was easy for the leaders of Japan to criticize Italy because the Japanese war was still being fought on the fringes of the Empire. He added that the Japanese would be in no position to judge the Italian decision until their own homes would be consumed by fires caused by enemy bombs and enemy shells. It seemed curious that the Japanese censors permitted the publication of the ambassador's statement, and we could easily believe the stories that the little Italian flags were immediately taken off the streetcars, that the Italian diplomats were interned without any regard for their privileges, and that private Italian citizens in the summer resort of Karuizawa were handcuffed together as they were marched off to internment.

In their propaganda for the home front regarding the United Nations, the Japanese always lay war guilt at the door of their enemies. They never mention any evidence of historic friendship between the U. S. and Japan, but they reiterate a long list of grievances. To the historic cases of discrimination in immigration, "abuse" at the Washington Conference of 1921-2 and opposition in Manchuria they add economic warfare and military encirclement. They accuse the U. S. of being insincere during the negotiations of 1941 and of playing for time with Japan so as to concentrate in helping Great Britain against Germany. They talk about the "ultimatum" of Nov. 26 and the "insults" which were heaped upon their national honor.

The leaders of contemporary Japan have sold this case to the Japanese people. They have convinced the people that Japan had no other choice than to attack Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor is not looked upon as beginning the war, but as merely transforming the deadly economic phase of the war into the active military phase. And even when the Japanese must admit eventual and complete defeat, they are likely to cling to their conviction that they followed the only possible course on Dec. 7, 1941.

Politically, the Japanese criticize us unmercifully and relentlessly, capitalizing on any division in our opinion which shadows our singleness of purpose or curbs our effectiveness in action.

Japs No Longer Scorn U. S. Production

New notes have appeared in their standard themes. They no longer say that we are completely careless about the war, and they are warning their own people that the Americans are getting down to business and are coupling a moral regeneration with our undisputed engineering genius. Formerly, Japanese women's magazines poked fun at American 'flappers' but they now reluctantly admit that young American girls are rising to the crisis with unsuspected energy, adaptability and initiative. In 1942 Japan scorned our astronomical production figures but in 1943 it appealed frantically to the workers to outproduce the U. S.

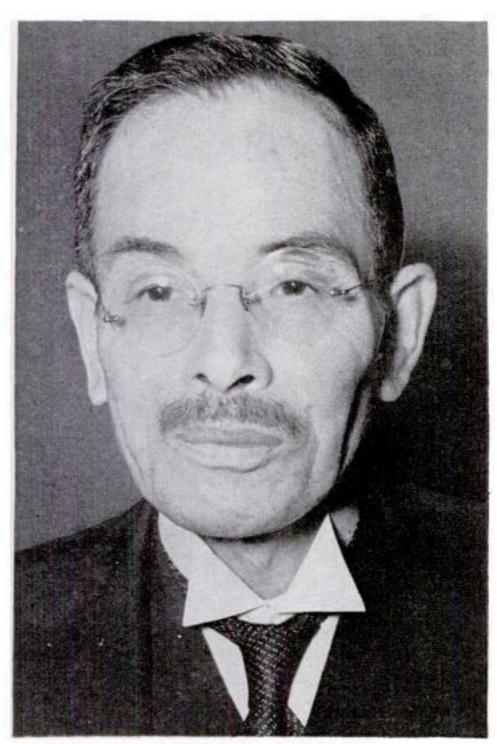
Judging from the papers in Japan, the country is a single political unit. Prime Minister Tojo and his friends exercise total power. Militarists hold the key positions in and out of the cabinet, in Korea, in Occupied China and throughout the other occupied areas. The masses are quiet and submissive to any person or faction which speaks in the name of the Emperor. The Diet is hand-picked, docile and regimented. It tolerates no independence of thought and believes that its wartime mission is solely to rubber-stamp any bill which the government introduces. An Imperial Rule Assistance Association (I. R. A. A.) has been formed which is an amalgamation of all the old political parties (like the Seiyukai) and political organizations (like the Black Dragon Society). This is an excellent device for "thought control" and it takes advantage of the Japanese inclination to join some clique or group.

Throughout the period of Japanese successes the I. R. A. A. held mass meetings which were marked by cordiality and unanimity of opinion. But since victories for the Japanese have become scarce, diversities of opinion have arisen. Another organization, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association (I. R. A. P. A.) has been set up officially as a policy-making group and as a liaison between the Diet and the unwieldy I. R. A. A. Factionalism within the I. R. A. A. has resulted in the formation of unfriendly cliques, like the "Round Table" clique and the "Eight O'clock" clique. Former party leaders have apparently resented their absorption into a super-party and have acquired cabinet positions. Mr. Yamazaki, a former chief of the Seiyukai, has been named the Minister of Agriculture; and Mr. Oasa, a former chief of the Minseito, has been made a Cabinet Minister Without Portfolio. Perhaps the old-line parties intend to reassert themselves in this way.

Because of an incident in the Diet, which the press mentioned but did not describe, one member of the I. R. A. A. was expelled and several others, including the fiery Mr. Shiratori, resigned in sympathy. These slight evidences of political cleavage cast doubt upon the advertised solidarity of opinion in Japan.

Three of the Prime Minister's close personal friends—the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Naoki Hoshino; the former president of the Planning Board, Lieut. General Teiichi Suzuki; and the president of the Legislative Bureau, Mr. Moriyama—occupy the key administrative positions. The governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, directs the financial and currency policies of the country. He has his personal problems with the great industrial families, with the Minister of Finance and with the heads of the powerful Industrial Bank of Japan, Industrial Equipment Corporation and Wartime Financing Syndicate, who are reported to be

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



GOVERNOR OF BANK OF 'JAPAN is Toyotaro Yuki, 56, who studied banking in the U. S. He collects swords and climbs mountains. In 1937 he blamed Japan's hard times on the assertion that the U. S. was using up metal to rearm.



FOREIGN MINISTER is Mamoru Shigemitsu, 56, a career diplomat who has worked in England, Soviet Russia, China, Germany. A Korean blew off his left leg with a bomb in 1932. Before that he enjoyed dancing to American jazz.



MINISTER OF GREATER EAST ASIA is Kazuo Aoki, 54, a favorite of Jap Army. His job now includes civilian control of Manchukuo, Occupied China, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra and Malaya.

INSIDE WARTIME JAPAN (continued)

sensitive and occasionally difficult.

Within the cabinet the newly created Ministry of Greater East Asia has been placed under a famous Japanese economist, Mr. Kazuo Aoki. Like many other Japanese leaders, Mr. Aoki was born of humble parents but he was adopted by a wealthy family which gave him its name and prestige. He is a favorite of the Prime Minister, who has more faith in economists than he has in diplomats. Therefore the Ministry of Greater East Asia has assumed new responsibilities, which has detracted from the prestige of the Foreign Office. Mr. Aoki is in charge of all the Japanese ambassadors, ministers and consuls in his geographic area, and he has inaugurated a kind of Gauleiter system for the former diplomatic agents. Naturally the Foreign Office resents the intrusion of the newcomer and has prevailed upon the Prime Minister to remove the feckless Mr. Masayuki Tani from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in favor of the dynamic Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu. Mr. Shigemitsu has already called back many of the discarded but experienced professionals as an advisory committee.

Japan is organized and is operating exclusively for the conduct of the war. The little man-the consumer or the individual-simply does not count. In the industrial world the

National Mobilization Act and its corollaries dedicate all production to the service of the State. Labor is now subject directly to the whims of capital, without even the nominal protection of welfare legislation. Profits are curbed, the securities exchanges are subject to strict control and prices have been rigidly pegged.

A black market exists. Some residents declared that they would not have been able to get any extra food for dinner parties if their servants had not had access to illegal sources. A local paper stated that a gang in Tokyo had been rounded up and arrested for selling 10-sen bars of soap for 2 yen 40 sen each. Though foreign whisky has been taboo in Tokyo for a long time, there were frequent occasions when a Japanese gentleman in a hotel would extract a bottle of Black & White or Johnnie Walker from his kimono sleeve.

Practically every article of food is rationed. The quantities allowed per person are based on actual bodily needs and not on the tastes or desires of the buyers. Medicine is scarce, milk is only for infants, nursing mothers or invalids, and eggs and chickens are exclusively for the soldiers at the front. Sugar is allotted at the rate of one-half pound per person per month and the monthly allowance of meat is just about sufficient to flavor one family portion of spaghetti sauce. The entire nation is undernourished. But there is also the possibility that the Japanese medical leaders are deliberately keeping their people just above the subsistence level, releasing sufficient food to prevent malnutrition and tuberculosis, and storing the remainder as a reserve in preparation for a long-term war.

Soap, matches, charcoal and other necessities of life are scarce. Few Japanese homes have any heat this winter, and the metropolitan hotels are likely to be heated only for an hour per day. Clothing is strictly rationed. The men are allowed 100 points per year. A suit or an overcoat made of staple fiber requires 60 points, a shirt 12 points, a suit of heavy underwear 20 points, a



THE AUTHOR

Claude A. Buss was the ranking U. S. member of the High Commissioner's staff left behind in Manila when the Japs came in January 1942. Before that he had been a foreign service officer in China, taught international relations at the University of Southern California from 1934 to 1941, and written a book, War and Diplomacy in Eastern Asia. He received his Ph.D. in political science at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1927. While he was interned in Manila, and later in Tokyo, Mr. Buss lost weight but kept in good health. The material for this article was collected from the Japanese press and radio and from conversations with other internees.

Mr. Buss is now living in Philadelphia with wife and two daughters, 13 and 11, who were in the U.S. when he was interned. His newest job is deputy director for Pacific Operations for OWI.

> pair of socks two points and a necktie or a handkerchief one point each. For three years the Japanese have not been able to buy warm suits or overcoats, or good kimonos, cotton shirts or underwear. Men go to the office in patched clothes, and police uniforms are usually exhibits of mending artistry. The nation is in rags, but it is tough.

> There is no gasoline for civilian consumption. Streetcars and trains are crowded, even according to Japanese standards. Visible supplies of metal are nearly exhausted. Famous Kyoto temple bells and the Tokyo equivalent of Philadelphia's statue of William Penn have been melted for scrap. Fancy iron gates, decorative chandeliers, foreign stoves and radiators, surplus elevators, kitchenware, rainspouts and every other conceivable source of metal have disappeared.

Whole Jap Budget Goes for War

The national budget approaches 45 billions of yen and the entire amount is expended directly or indirectly for the war effort. For its income the government sets an annual savings goal (27 billion yen this fiscal year) and then fixes quotas for each individual, corporation, banking institution, trust company or credit association to reach. Salaries and bonuses are paid partially in bonds. "Buy bonds" is the same slogan in Japan that it is here at home. Taxes are comparatively low because profits are curbed by other devices, luxuries are completely forbidden, and the government prefers to finance the war by bonds rather than by the pay-as-you-go method.

The spirit of Japan remains basically as former Ambassador Grew has described it. Devotion to the Emperor and the sacred mission of the nation are the guiding lights of individual lives. Amusements are taboo. Dancing in public places is forbidden, social drinking is frowned upon, the movies are dedicated to war and propaganda, and there is no room in the newspapers for a comic section. Life is grim. Every Japanese seems

to act as if he carried the whole responsibility for victory on his own shoulders.

Japanese papers formerly boasted that no enemy planes could approach the "land of the gods." They said that their own defense installations and "wild eagles" would keep the enemy away. The papers now use an entirely different line of propaganda. They say that the Americans are sure to come, and when they come next time they will come in tremendous force. The papers print maps of alleged American bases in China, and they say that it does no good to destroy these bases because Americans and Chinese rebuild faster than Japanese can destroy. Leading articles warn quite frankly that ordinary precautionary measures, such as buckets of water and sand, are likely to prove entirely inadequate if the metropolitan areas are enveloped in flames. The certainty that air raids are coming, and that they will be devastating when they come, has made a deep impression even upon the stoical nerves of the Japanese.

When announcements of "victories" are made by Imperial Headquarters the radio first plays a stirring military march. This particular music is the signal that the passerby or the listener should pay close attention to the announcement to follow. But the music is getting

stale and the recent victories have been hollow, with the result that the show falls flat. Boredom has led to disrespect and disbelief. Imperial Headquarters is hard pressed to produce an astounding victory so as to restore its own damaged prestige and to give the populace a much-needed psychological lift. However, the Japanese masses are docile and have an Oriental capacity to accept an unpalatable situation. They can look at a truth and believe that it is false.

The tone of arrogance and self-assurance has disappeared from the speeches of official spokesmen. In August 1942 all Japanese felt that they and their allies had won the war. They were then established in the southern regions, the Germans were at El Alamein and Stalingrad, and the U-boats had played havoc with our shipping in the North Atlantic. On Dec. 8, 1942, the Japan Times said editorially:

"From the icy rocks of the Aleutians, across the vast expanse of the Pacific and among its countless islands, down the littoral of the Asiatic continent, through the fabled lands of the Indies to the very gates of the Antipodes, and then around into the Indian Ocean, the undisputed power of Japan has been established. The sting of Japan's lash has been felt as far afield as the mainland of America, in the harbors of Australia, off the coast of Africa and even in the Atlantic. Over tens of thousands of miles, from the arctic to the tropics, over the seven seas and on the five continents, the land has rumbled to the tread of Japan's legions and the skies have thundered to the roar of Japan's winged knights of the air." In one short year, the tone has completely

changed. Every agency of publicity now warns the people again and again that Japan's enemies are approaching closer every day, and that the present moment is the gravest and most serious in the long history of the Japanese Empire.

The Japanese leaders still say that victory will be theirs but they hedge their assertions with

More and more Smokers" Smokers " go for Apple Honey"



1941... Old Gold was a popular cigarette

That was back when anyone could take "joy rides." But Old Gold was determined to be even more popular by making an even better cigarette.



1942... "Something new has been added!"

At this time Old Gold was telling smokers about the addition of Latakia, a fine imported tobacco with a rich flavor. The improved taste won many new friends.

1943... Apple "Honey" for freshness! CIGARETTES This was sprayed on the tobaccos to help

retain moisture. It was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We called it Apple "Honey." This, too, won friends.

P. Lorillard Company-Established 1760

THE TREASURE OF THEM ALL

3 times as many friends as it had 3 years ago!

Buy more War Bonds than you think you can afford!

LISTEN TO: Monty Woolley and Sammy Kaye's Orchestra, Wednesday Evgs., CBS Network; Bob Crosby and His Orchestra, Sunday Evenings, NBC Network.



TAKES ONE SECOND TO SAVE A LIFE

The buoyant carbon dioxide gas in a Sparklet Bulb expands to 450 times its compressed volume when released into a life belt. With a single motion—in one second—two bulbs inflate a belt to support a man till rescued.





NON-ESSENTIAL, TOO! The Boss says so. He taught me how to ignore cars (and even trucks!) with Sergeant's Dog

Book system.

Every dog's master ought to have that Book. It told us how to get rid of my worms—with Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules (Puppy Capsules for small dogs). Gives the Boss expert tips on training and feeding me, treating my ills.

For your dog's sake, get and read the new Dog Book. It's free at drug and pet stores (or mail this coupon).



	TOTAL STREET,
FREE	Sergeant's, Dept. 3-A-2, Richmond 20, Va. Please mail the NEW, 40-page, Illus- trated Sergeant's Dog Book to:
Name	
E Address_	
City	State
City	Sergeant's
D. C	G MEDICINES
	O MEDICINES

INSIDE WARTIME JAPAN (continued)

conditions and provisos. Early in the war they avoided the words "defeat" and "retreat" and they gave out notices of Allied gains only by the most subtle and indirect methods. For instance, the first we knew of American landings in eastern New Guinea was when an official communiqué announced that Japanese planes had bombed General MacArthur's forces at Buna. The Japanese always covered up their own losses by claiming that the enemy had suffered fantastic losses. In the first two years of the war the Japanese Navy announced that it had sunk or wrecked 11 enemy battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 49 cruisers, 51 destroyers, 120 submarines and 8,000 airplanes at a total cost to itself of two battleships, five aircraft carriers, six cruisers, 20 destroyers, 16 submarines and 864 planes. But perhaps to prepare the public for worse to come, the navy has recently permitted the publication of American communiqués side by side with its own, and the disparity in figures and proportions is of course glaring.

The Japanese have also admitted defeats, not mere withdrawals but actual defeats, at Guadalcanal, Attu and Nomonhan. They have excused their soldiers by placing the blame on the lack of supplies and the numerical superiority of the United Nations. They have lavished praise upon the fighting spirit of those who chose death to surrender, but public sentiment seemed much sadder after the extermination of the Japanese garrison on Attu than it seemed after the retreat from Kiska. The Japanese appreciated the tradition and the heroism of mass hara-kiri but they also saw the good sense in

preserving the men of Kiska for future campaigns.

The papers in Japan are filled with the exploits of Japanese heroes. Sergeant Watanabe sometimes captures three American tanks, two field guns and masses of rifles and ammunition before he dies. Rewards and citations are seldom given except to those who have perished in battle. Shrines are erected for the most distinguished, and the spirits of the departed warriors are worshipped as gods in the sacred sanctuary at Yasukuni. This ceremonial conversion of human beings into divinities is an inspiration both to the folks at home and to the soldiers at the front. The people take pride in the idea that their own flesh and blood have become guardian spirits for the nation, and the soldiers look to death as a guarantee that they will be enshrined with the thousands of warrior-gods who have gone before them.

Military Commentators Now Express Dismay

Eyewitness stories from the war zone no longer disparage the courage of the Australian and American soldiers. Early stories described conquests of 40 Americans by a single Japanese, and wholesale surrender of our troops. Late stories say that the Americans are "in the groove" and that they are tough and determined. When American wounded prisoners are asked questions, they frankly tell the captors to go to hell. "We must pay attention to this awakened American fighting spirit," say the Japanese commentators. There is no longer any ridicule of our Navy. Instead, they give us credit for new weapons and improved tactics. The public relations officers of the Japanese forces take advantage of every opportunity to bemoan their numerical inferiority and to appeal frantically for the increased production of essential supplies. When the Japanese announce a victory, they give credit to the august virtues of His Imperial Majesty, but when they comment upon their losses or difficulties, they blame the home front for falling down on the job.

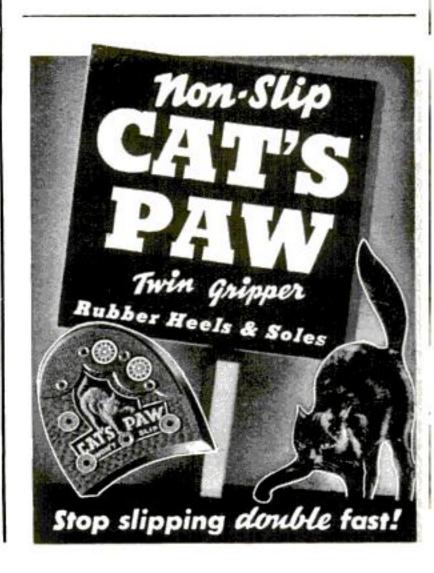
The Japanese find little optimism or assurance in an analysis of their contemporary position in East Asia. The China Affair defies solution. On the fifth anniversary (July 7, 1942) the Japanese press splashed the "remarkable record" of Japan in China and predicted complete victory within the year. The sixth anniversary was treated entirely differently. Victory had proved as elusive as ever, so the papers ignored the anniversary. There was no public demonstration of any kind.

Japan holds out an open invitation to all Chinese to desert the "confusion and bankruptcy" of Chungking and to join the banners of Wang Ching-wei. It would pay a high price for the elimination of Chinese resistance and for the union of all Chinese into a regime responsive to Japan's dictation. But it preserves the surface attitude of determining to crush Chiang Kai-shek. The Japanese explain their own failure to advance in China as lack of desire to expand their own lines. They say that they have already won all they need in China and that they have no desire to penetrate deeper into the interior. They do not admit that the Chinese have assumed the

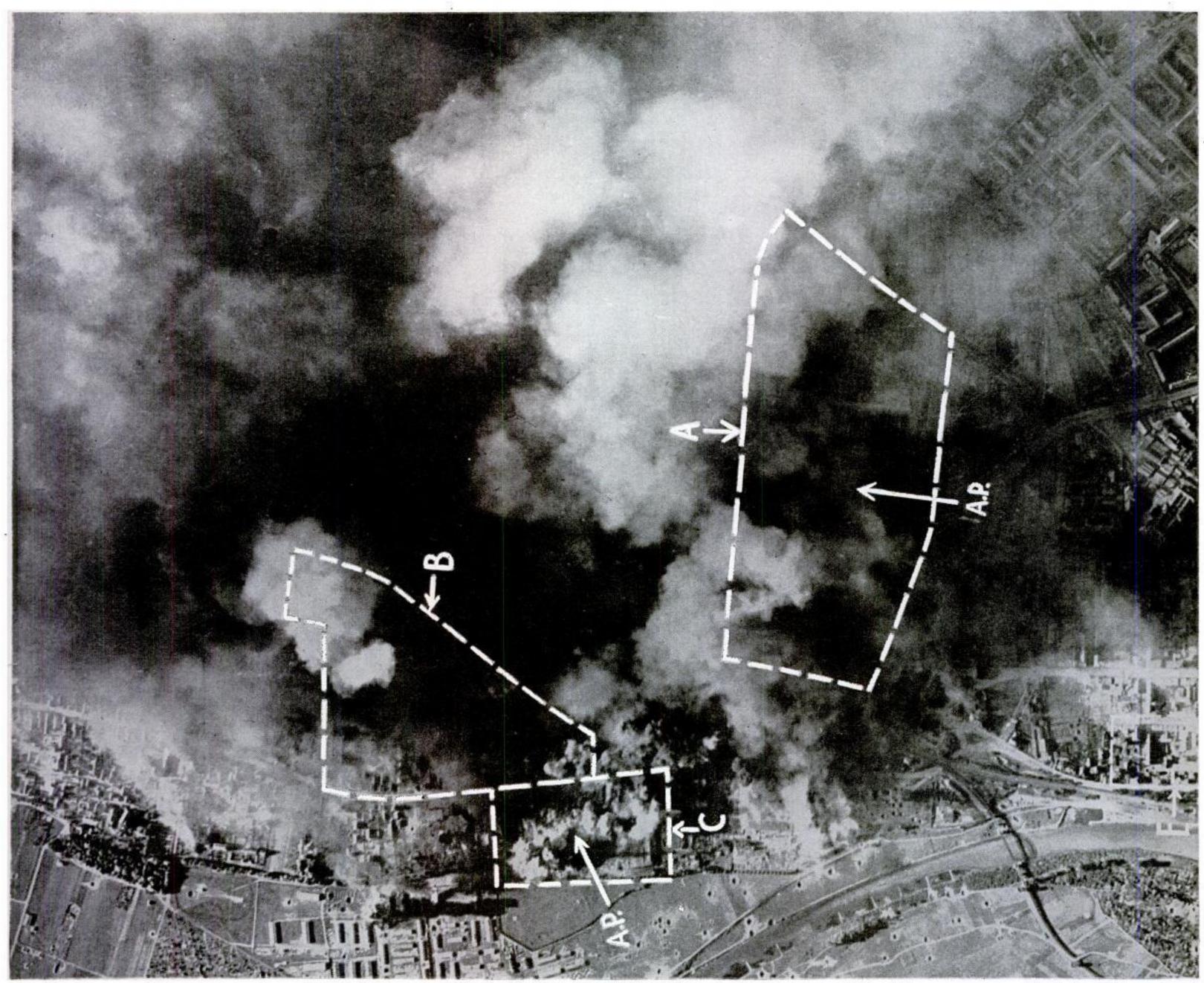


Makes All-Day Standing Easy On Your Feet

If you are on your feet all day—walking the floor or standing in front of a machine — just sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease on your feet and into your shoes every morning. This soothing powder really brings quick relief from the discomfort of tired, burning feet. When feet tend to swell and shoes feel pinched from all day standing, try Allen's Foot-Ease to relieve this congestion. Also acts to absorb excessive perspiration and prevent offensive foot odors. If you want real foot comfort, be sure to ask for Allen's Foot-Ease—the easy, simple way to all-day standing and walking comfort. At all druggists.



CONTINUED ON PAGE 90



Official U.S. Army Air Forces photograph of the second Schweinfurt raid. Dotted rules and letters indicate heavily bombed target areas.

Schweinfurt Story

Both sides knew it was a major engagement — that second bombing mission against Schweinfurt. It was a battle between large armies, for a crucial objective. The Nazis massed 60% of their total fighter strength in a vain effort to prevent the Boeing Flying Fortresses from getting through.

In a period of a few hours the Forts invaded German-held Europe to a depth of 500 miles, sacked and crippled one of her most vital industries. They did it in daylight and they did it with precision.

They moved in on a city of 50,000 people and destroyed the part of it that contributed to the enemy's ability to wage war. When that part of it was a heap of twisted girders and pulverized

machinery, they handed it back, completely useless, to the Germans.

This is the task for which the Boeing Flying Fortress was designed: precision destruction by daylight, in areas where the going is toughest.

It is not an easy task. The Germans tried it in the Battle of Britain, and gave it up as too costly when 185 of their own planes were shot down in a single day.

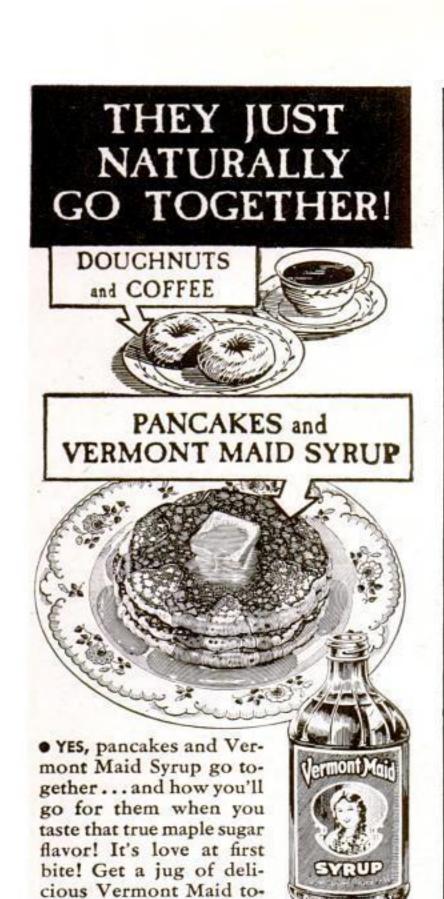
The Fortress is engineered to perform superbly at altitudes of more than 7½ miles; it bristles with effective firepower; and it can absorb such punishment, and still keep flying, that the Germans have

even devised special rocket-gun fighters in the vain attempt to drive it from their skies.

Fortresses are lost, of course . . . sometimes many of them on a single mission. But a recent check shows that over a 12-month period, an average of more than 95% of them have returned from each attack. Their stout-hearted and superbly trained crews have never yet been turned back from their objectives by enemy opposition!

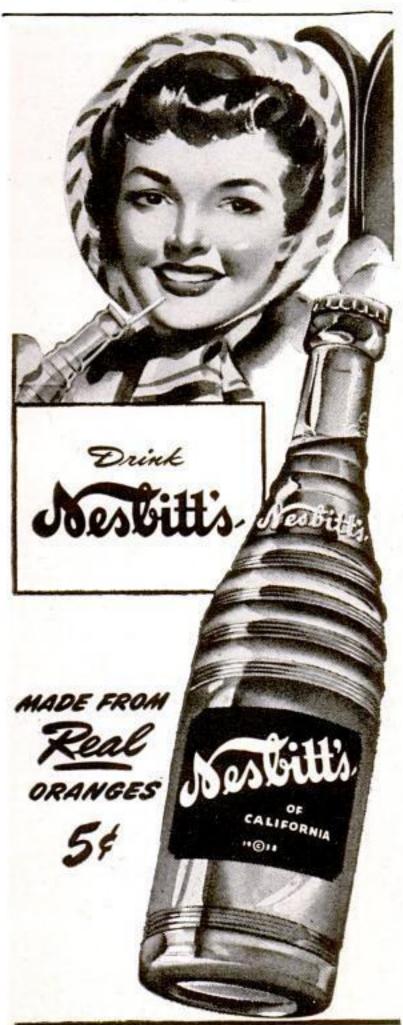
To produce a plane like the Fortress requires unusual qualities of research, design, engineering and manufacture. You can expect these same qualities in the peacetime tomorrow, knowing that any product "Built by Boeing" is bound to be good.

BOEING



Vermont Maid Syrup

day. Packed in Vermont.



INSIDE WARTIME JAPAN (continued)

offensive in the "rice bowl," but they say that the most significant feature of the seventh year of fighting is that the Japanese are no longer fighting against the Chinese, that they are fighting against Americans in China.

Japanese writers give little factual information regarding actual achievements in the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, but they describe principles and policies for eventual reconstruction. The most violent commentators assert that all Anglo-Saxon and Dutch influence must be eliminated, but the more cautious advise that many of the patterns of the original owners must be maintained and improved upon. Cultural missions praise the natives for their achievements but departing generals say bluntly, "You people must get down to work, must stop arguing among yourselves, and must do your share to win the war." The army does not care about long-run production possibilities of cotton or sugar, whether big companies or little companies take over the plantations, whether the Yokohama Specie Bank or the Development Bank for the Southern Regions finances urgent economic projects. It is interested only in getting people back to work, in repairing damaged transportation lines, in salvaging sunken ships and in setting up light, or even heavy, industries which can produce munitions or weapons for the campaigns in the south.

Japs Try to Placate Thailand, Incite Hindus

Japan treats Thailand and French Indo-China as favored children. Cultural missions and financial loans cement the "ties" between the three countries. On paper, everything gives the impression that the Thai and the Indo-Chinese understand and accept the sincerity of Japan's purposes and pretensions. But between the lines one can detect caution and reserve in diplomatic dealings. The presence of the army and the fleet in southern waters is the iron fist within the velvet glove.

The Japanese seldom speak now about an attack against Australia or an advance into India. There are unsuccessful appeals to Australians to declare their independence and to cast in their lot with their Asiatic neighbors before it is too late. There are fantastic descriptions of the strength of the Indian Independence Army and the Indian Independence League which are intended to be the spearheads of an all-Hindu rebellion against the British. But Japan realizes that Australia and India are no longer objects of attacks by the Japanese, but are bases for the counteroffensive which aims at the heart of Tokyo. Japan is no longer on the offensive; it is completely on the defensive.

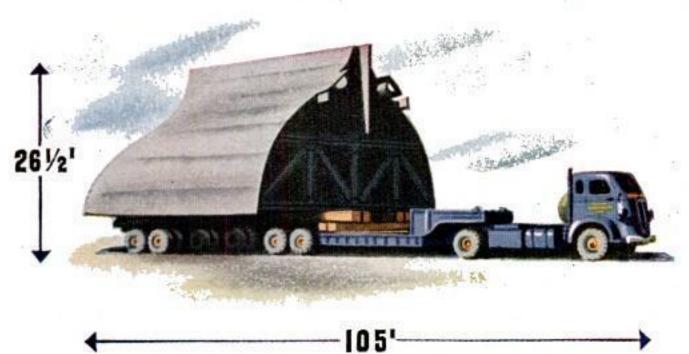
Propaganda for neutrals is directed primarily at the Soviet Union. Earlier the Japanese made a serious mistake in not treating Russia as a genuine neutral. They headlined German victories but glossed over Russian advances. The scars of Russo-Japanese antagonism were deep but the Japanese were obliged to be more careful of Russian sensibilities after the Russians turned the tide against the Germans and after the Japanese became mired in the south. Now the papers pay attention to Russian holidays, give space to the activities of the Russian ambassador and grudgingly admit the quality of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 93



STREET ASSOCIATIONS in Japan get food wholesale for whole block. There are 108,000 of them, called tonari-gumi, in Tokyo alone. They tighten Japan's unity.





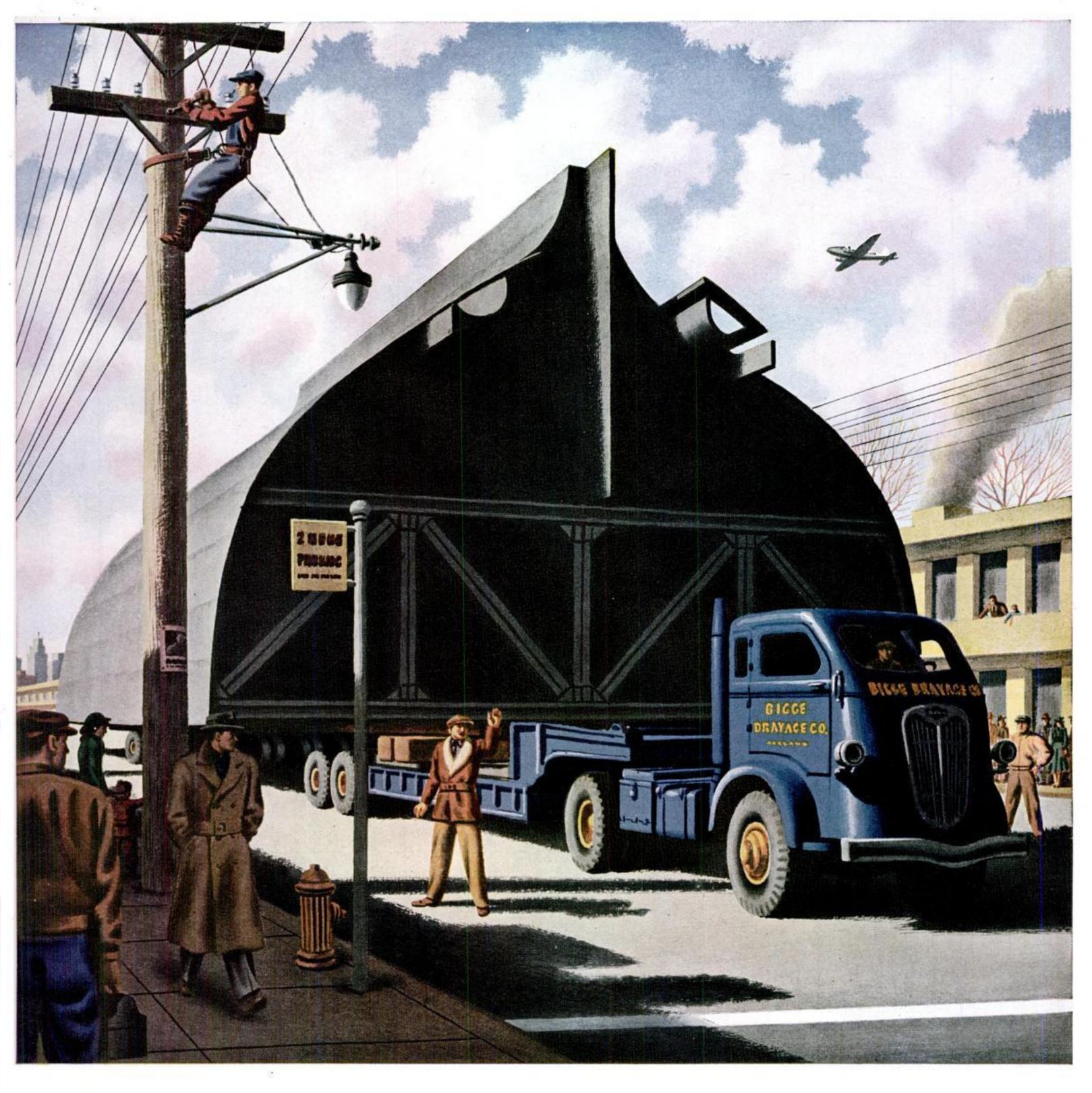
Down to the Sea in AUTOCARS!

Autocar Trucks on the home front, like Autocar Trucks at the fighting fronts, are doing heavy-duty work. Here, for example, California's Bigge Drayage Company hauls a 60-ton hull section of a prefabricated warship for Henry J. Kaiser. The truck and trailer assembly is 105 feet long. The hull section is 261/2 feet high. And as the 38-wheeled combination moves along eight miles of city streets, telephone and electric-railway wires must be raised to let it pass. . . . In war or peace, Autocar is a famous name for heavy-duty work.

MANUFACTURED IN ARDMORE, PA.

SERVICED BY FACTORY BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST





* WORKING * FOR * TODAY

These capable pilots of the Civil Air Patrol, busy by day and by night at vitally important assignments, typify the indomitable spirit of American womanhood at war. Norge joins the nation in saluting the millions of women who, in military service and in civilian occupations, are today working to speed the victory.



Norge, too, is enthusiastically devoting its specialized skills to today's job of winning the war. The Norge factories are completely in war production . . . Norge appliances are helping to conserve and preserve foods, lighten household tasks and add generally to the efficiency of warbusy families throughout the nation.

And Norge is planning for tomorrow... planning new household helps for the women in the postwar homes. Because of the new skills and techniques acquired as a result of war assignments, the Norge Rollator refrigerators and the Norge washers, ranges and home heaters planned for tomorrow will be better designed, better engineered, better built. They will be, in all truth, products of experience—better products for the better world to come. Norge Division, Borg-Warner Corporation, Detroit 26, Michigan.

A BORG-WARNER INDUSTRY



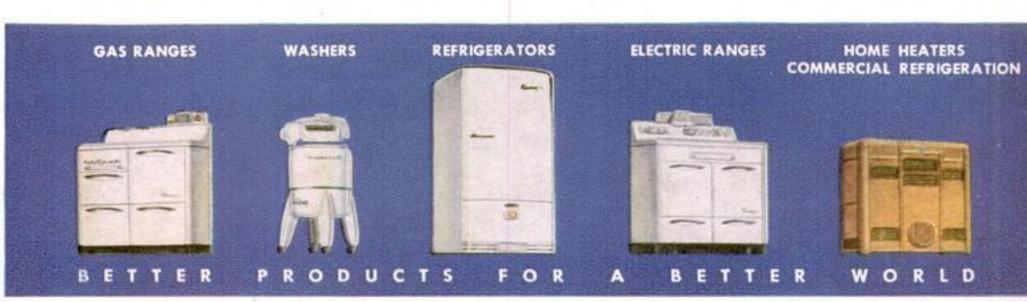
NATIONAL APPLIANCE CONSERVATION PROGRAM
"BETTER CARE—LESS WEAR"



MOIR GIF

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES







till it's rough and raw? Get a box of Luden's. Let Luden's special ingredients with cooling menthol help bring you quick relief from itchy, touchy, "sandpaper throat!"



NEW LUDEN'S HONEY-LICORICE COUGH DROPS!

Here's a new flavor in cough relief by the makers of Luden's Menthol Cough Drops. Both are medicated. Both 5¢.







CALIFORNIA PRUNE & APRICOT GROWERS ASSN.

INSIDE WARTIME JAPAN (continued)

the Russian fighting machine. They refer to the evils of Communism very cautiously and they are usually careful to point out the distinction between Communism and Russian national policy. The Japanese no longer mention border disputes with the Russians, and they sign the annual fighting agreements without serious differences of opinion.

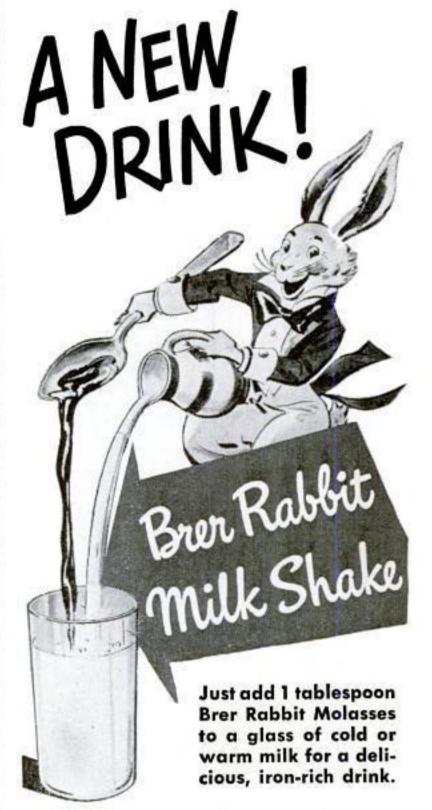
It is seldom that one reads in Japan about their former grandiose schemes for a New World Order. Their discussions of war aims originally centered about the liberation of East Asia, the reconstruction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the establishment of a New World Order, but their ideas of freeing the natives met practical and theoretical obstacles in their attempt to substitute themselves for their enemies. Pan-Asianism received little response from peoples as diverse as Chinese, Filipinos, Indonesians and Hindus, and nominal independence for them promised at best no more than disguised slavery.

The Japanese said that the future world would be dominated by the Axis in Europe, the U. S. in the Americas and Japan in Asia. Weak nations would be given no opportunity to jeopardize the existence of the strong. Only strong nations would have the right to bear arms, and only the victors in war would be given the exclusive right of dictating the policies and policing the territories of the vanquished. One policeman in the internment camp asked me in all seriousness if I would give him English lessons because he expected to be made an administrator in California.

Now this theorizing is disappearing. The Japanese can no longer talk seriously about their New World Order nor about dictating the terms of peace on the White House lawn. They have reached the point where they say simply that this war is a war of life or death, a case of eating or being eaten, a test of whether the nation shall survive or perish. Leaders may realize that the cards are stacked against them and that they must prepare for possible defeat. But the masses are encouraged to maintain confidence in their ultimate triumph. They have no thought of compromise peace and they are prepared to die rather than surrender. They are determined and fatalistic. There is no clever or easy way to defeat them. Only when we surpass their standards in every phase of total war, on the home front as well as on the fields of battle, will the final victory be ours.



WATCHING FOR THE AMERICANS, wife of a street-association leader, Heima Otake, sweeps sky as a Tokyo air-raid warden. She wears peasant's pants called mompei.



Makes children love their milk—and it's rich in **iron**, too!

A NEW DRINK! Milk with Brer Rabbit Molasses added. Most children just love it—even those who dislike plain milk. And it adds extra iron to their diet.

Brer Rabbit Molasses is second only to liver as a rich food source of iron the body can use. Iron helps build good red blood.

Why do children need EXTRA IRON?
To meet the demands of growth.

How much EXTRA IRON do children need? Children need more iron than adults in proportion to their size. They can't get too much iron.

How much EXTRA IRON can they get from Brer Rabbit Milk Shake? Three milk shakes will supply about one-third of a child's minimum daily iron requirement based on government standards. This makes up the deficiency of iron in the average diet.

Two Flavors: GOLD LABEL—

light-colored, sweet and mild-flavored; delicious on bread, pancakes and waffles; and for a delicately flavored milk shake.



dark and full-flavored; recommended for cooking and a richly flavored milk shake.

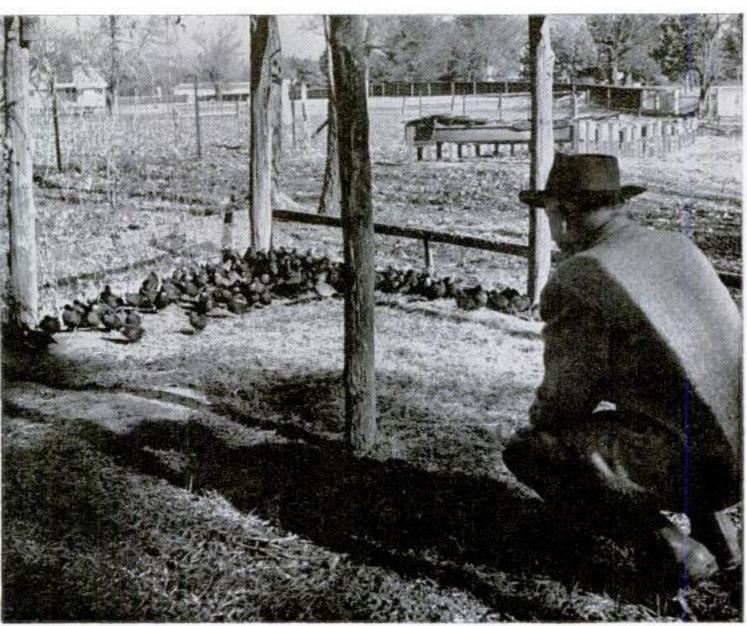


FRE	Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New Orleans, La., Dept. LF124-4
Send me-	free-Brer Rabbit's "Modern Rec- Modern Living," containing 116 fine
molasses iron need	recipes. Also pamphlet on children's
Name	(Print Name and Address)
Address_	
C:-	State





Nash Buckingham (left) and dog handler at the kennels before the start of the hunt. Quail hunters generally take six dogs, use three in the morning and three others in the afternoon.



During the hunt, Buckingham stops to examine rare red quail in pen at nearby Hobart Ames estate. National Field Championships, last word in bird-dog judging, are always held here.

Life Goes Quail Shooting in Tennessee

Nash Buckingham, famous sportsman-author, hunts birds in the uplands of the Grand Junction country



NASH BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

The rolling upland around Grand Junction, on the southern border of Tennessee, is probably the best quail-hunting country in the world. In the thick coverts and half-wooded hills of the great game preserves there, the swift little birds flourish. Last month Nash Buckingham, a famous Southern huntsman, traveled to this beautiful fastness to hunt on the 12,000-acre farm of his cousin, Captain Hugh Buckingham. These pictures show the progress of a day's sport.

Nash Buckingham is one of a disappearing American strain. Now in his 60's, he has spent his entire life as a sportsman, in the fullest sense of the word. In college (University of Tennessee) he was an All-American football player and an intercollegiate boxing champion. Although he studied law, he turned almost immediately to writing about hunting and fishing for a living. Since then he has written countless articles for outdoor magazines and four hunting books which are considered minor classics. Known as one of the finest dog handlers and marksmen, he has become a fixture at field trials.

Among experts like Nash Buckingham, the quail has always been a favorite. Because it is small, agile in flight and lives in the densest cover, it is a difficult and challenging target. And most huntsmen swear that on the table after the hunt it is the best of all wildfowl.



Riding to the fields, hunters pass down a country lane. Buckingham hunts on horseback because it greatly increases the hunter's range and affords him more chances to raise coveys.



Buckingham takes quail from a retriever after kill. He holds quail for dog to smell, a minor reward which well-trained bird dogs enjoy. Buckingham carries his shotgun open for safety.

On November 23, 1942, we inserted the following advertisement in the newspapers. The thoughts expressed in it are even more important today than they were when first published.

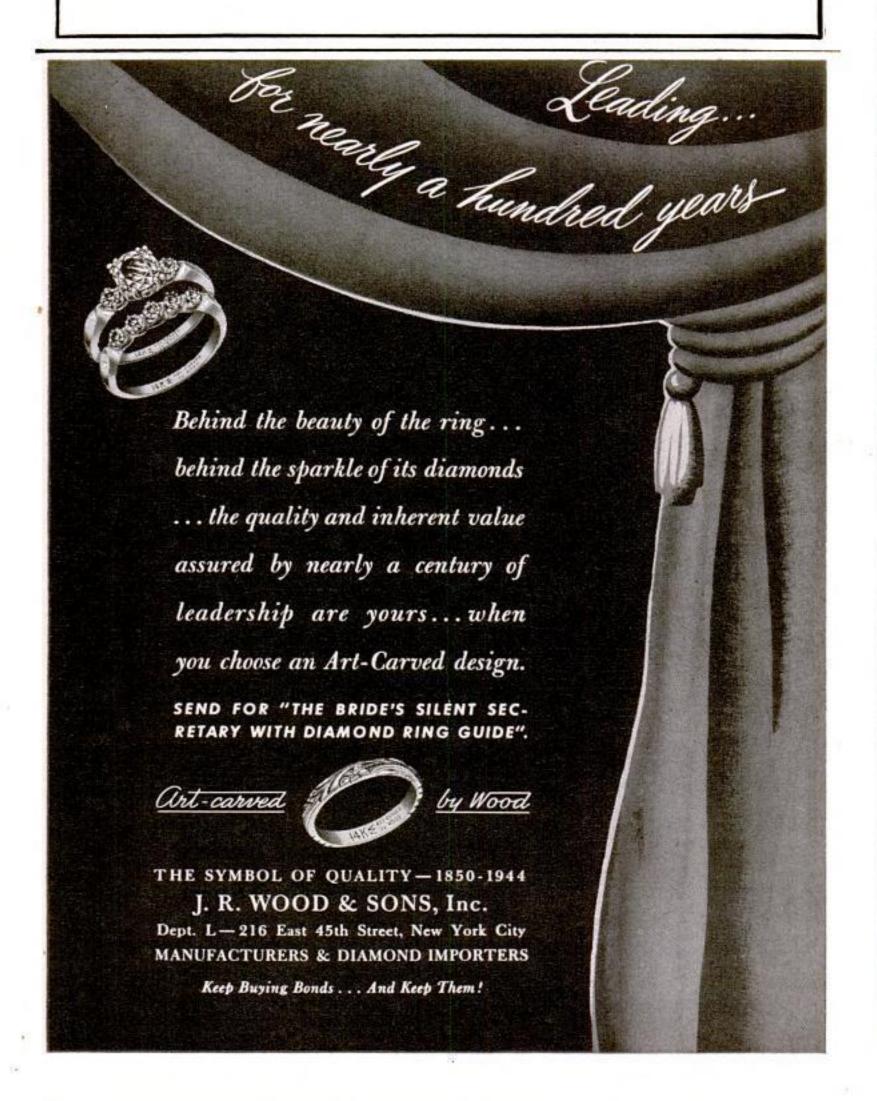
MONEY TALKS

Make it speak the only language the Axis understands:

THE RUMBLE OF TANKS
THE ZOOMING OF PLANES
THE CRACK OF RIFLES
THE ROAR OF CANNON
THE BURSTING OF BOMBS

BUY WAR BONDS

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION



Life Goes Quail Shooting (continued)



Recess for lunch was taken by hunters at noon. They are cold roast mallard (from a previous trip), beans, cake and coffee. Bottle of bourbon was also opened to cut the chill of hours outdoors. During the morning Buckingham had fired two shots and bagged two quail. In Tennessee, the legal limit for one day's hunting is 10 quail.



Cook dresses quail for hunt supper. Buckingham recommends that quail be smothered with light flour gravy in two-inch-deep biscuit pan, steamed slowly in medium oven. When birds are nearly done they are turned and browned under broiler flame with a strip of bacon over breast. Buckingham adds: "Only morons broil quail."



In evening Nash Buckingham (right) and Hugh Buckingham, his cousin, sit by fire with a highball. In conversation as in the field, Nash Buckingham is a great hunter. His books (De Shootinest Gent'man, Mark Right, Ole Miss, Blood Lines) are famous among hunters as authenticated tall tales on science and enjoyment of hunting.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 98



IN war and in peace America depends on bituminous coal for most of its warmth, most of its electricity, most of its industrial power.

That makes it important for the public to know the real facts about this fuel, and about the people who mine it.

So we take this method of reporting to you.

And to make sure that we cover the subjects of greatest interest we have asked thousands of people what they most want to know about the coal industry and the way it is run.

On this page we present three questions asked over and over again. Next month we will present further questions and answers.

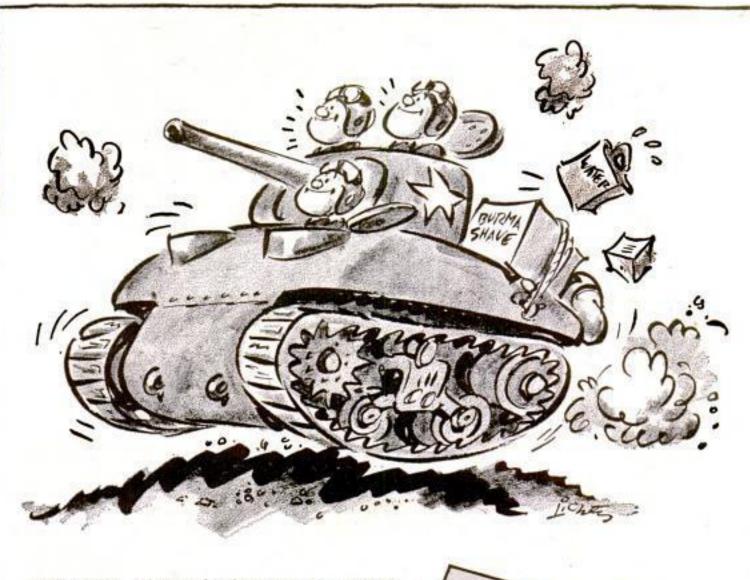
We are fully conscious of our responsibility as good citizens and good employers in the course of supplying America with its No. 1 fuel—and we consider answering your questions a part of that responsibility.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

BITUMHNOUS COAL Institute

60 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N.Y.



TOUGH-WHISKERED YANKS
IN HEAVY TANKS
HAVE JAWS AS SMOOTH
AS GUYS
IN BANKS

★ "Smooth" describes a clean and easy Burma-Shave! A special ingredient stops "dry skin" after-shave feeling. Then, a swish of water cleans your razor. Proof of popularity—over 200,000,000 Burma-Shaves last year and the number's still growing. Burma-Shave, Minneapolis, Minn.



AT YOUR DRUG COUNTER,
POST EXCHANGE, OR
SHIP'S SERVICE STORE

Back the Attack!...Buy More War Bonds!

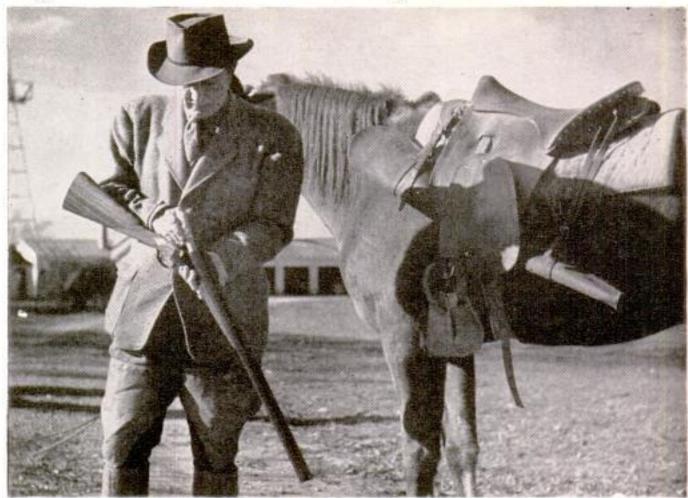


DON Q RUM

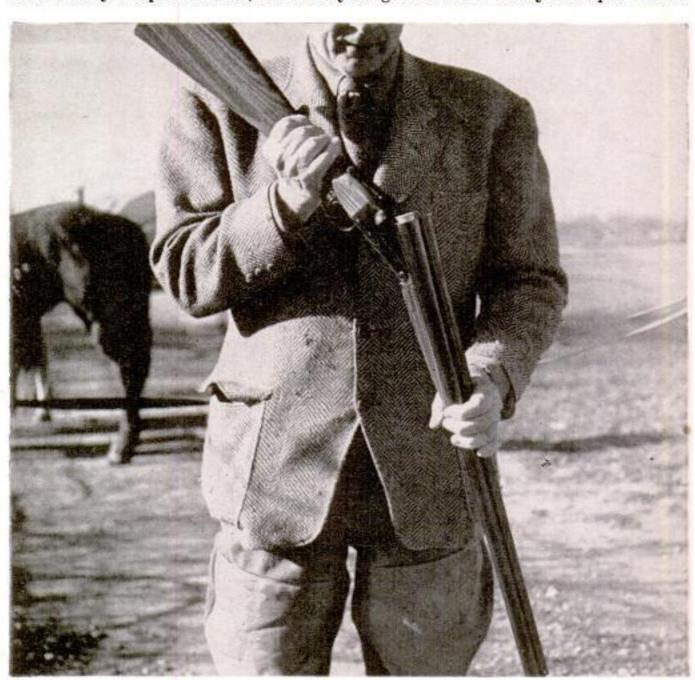
86 PROOF

this quality.

Product of DESTILERIA SERRALLES, INC., Ponce, Puerto Rico, U. S. A.
SOLE U. S. DISTRIBUTORS: Schieffelin & Co., NEW YORK CITY • IMPORTERS SINCE 1794



Demonstrating safety points, Nash Buckingham shows correct way to load shotgun. Barrels are pointed down while shells are inserted. Safety in handling is even more important with shotguns than with other firearms. At short range shotgun is one of most deadly weapons known, and at any range it leaves a messy multiple wound.



Most frequent error in shotgun handling is to bring barrels up to stock after loading. Stock should be brought up to the barrels, as demonstrated above, so that barrels remain pointing downward. Accidental discharges often occur as gun is being closed on shells. By loading in this manner, gun would fire harmlessly into ground.



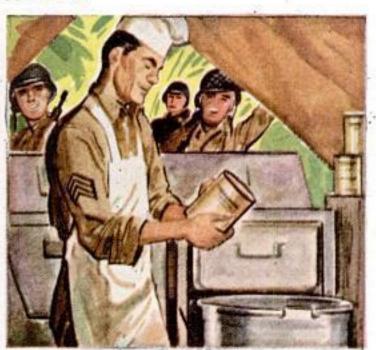
Another mistake is to carry shotgun loaded, closed and cocked while walking through brush, where branches might snag triggers. Above, Buckingham shows correct way to carry a shotgun under these conditions, broken and carried over the arm. Most hunters are reluctant to follow this simple rule in their fear of missing a quick shot.

Here's why only ONE CONTAINER RANKS

FIRST IN WAR



reach our fighting men in strange and dangerous ways. But the can gets them there safely. No other container could so withstand hazards of crash landings ... submersion in salt water ... repercussion from shell fire ... gas poisons ... extremes of climate encountered in a global war. No other container is so convenient to store, handle, and use.



war needs come first! The Army and Navy use hundreds of products that have always come in cans. In addition, cans are still made for "the folks back home." But to ease the terrific double demand, many products—such as beer, tobacco, dog food, tooth and talcum powders—which could be packed for civilians temporarily in substitute containers, are out of cans for the duration.



the greatest trust of all! Precious blood plasma . . . bandages . . . morphine, sulfa, countless healing drugs . . . emergency rations to sustain fighters in the most advanced positions—for all these means of caring for our men cans are required. It would be hard to overestimate the vital job which the sturdy, hermetically sealed, completely protective can does in this war!

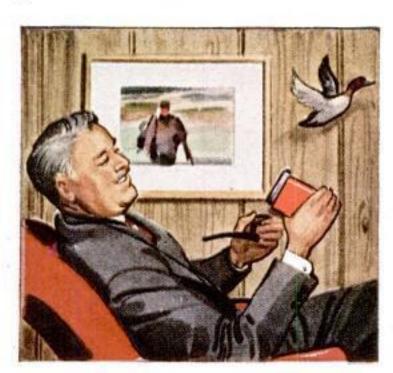


LIFESAVERS! Signal flares, blankets and fishing tackle for lifeboats are surprising items of can-packed equipment which give torpedoed men, adrift on the ocean, a fighting chance to survive. Cans are the only containers absolutely air-and-light-tight . . . non-porous . . . non-breakable—and war but emphasizes values in the can which normal times have taken for granted.

FIRST IN PEACE



makes the can stand high with house-wives. Oil for her machines . . . cleaning fluids . . . polishes . . . insecticides . . . are just a few of the many household products for which the can has long been the ideal container. Women who are putting up with substitute containers cheerfully now, look forward to the return of cans—after Victory.



smokers prefer tobacco in a can? Because they know the flavor's there! In cans, air and moisture—the elements which destroy flavor—are locked out... the flavor is kept in. It is this dependable protection they give which makes cans so popular for preserving freshness and aroma in coffee, too—and in spices and other flavor ingredients.



AN EVER-READY FEAST! Cans make a variety of foods available the year round, at low cost, wherever you live. Fish, meats, milk, fruits and vegetables in cans are carefully selected...preserved at their peak of goodness. And modern canning methods accomplish a nutritional miracle. Actually, canned foods retain *more* vitamins, *more* minerals, than many home-cooked "fresh" foods!



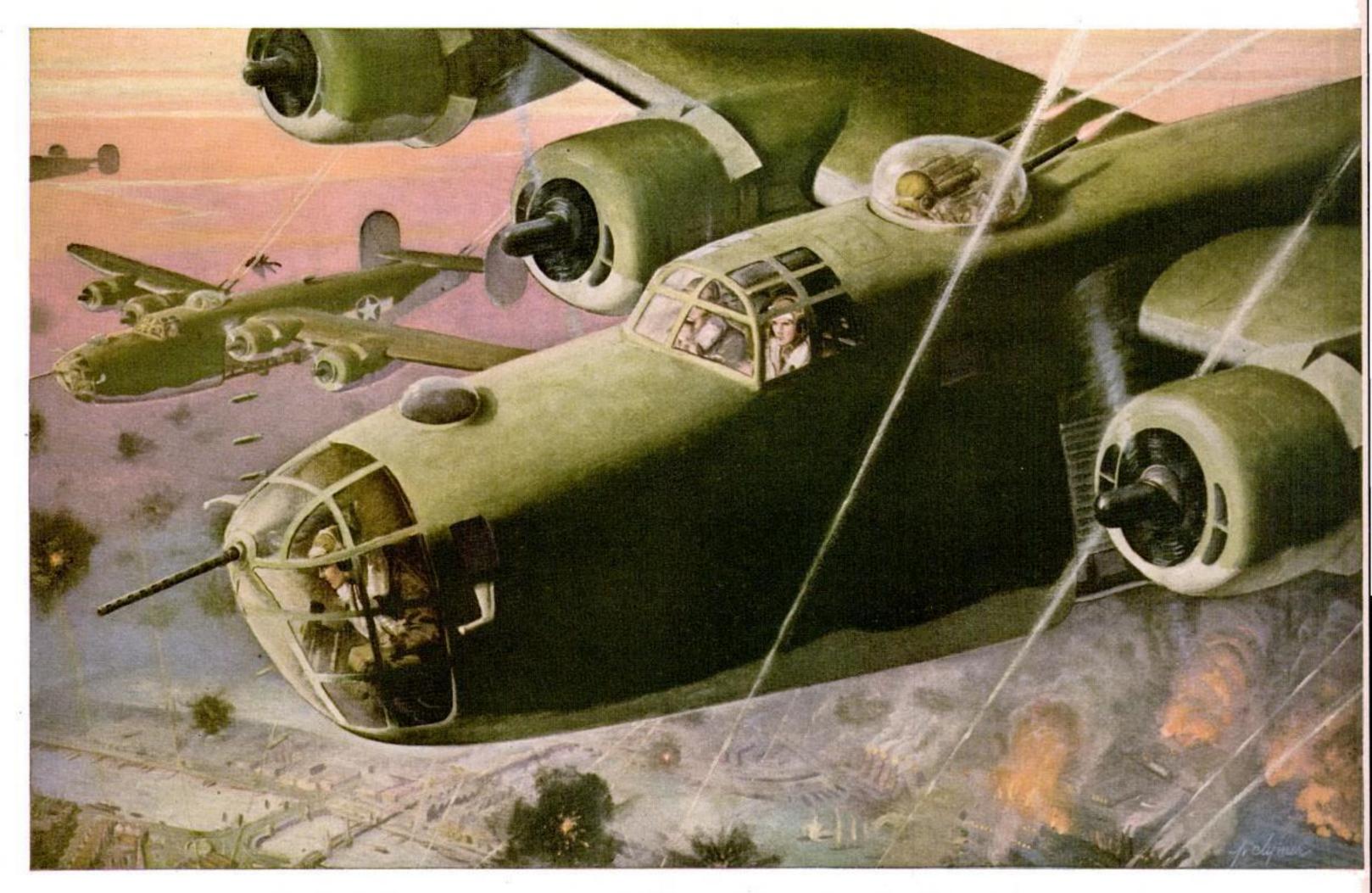
SHATTER-PROOF, air-and-light-tight, light weight, easy to open, to refrigerate, to dispose of—and cheap enough to throw away—the good "tin can" has no rival. But "tin" is a misnomer, for cans are more than 98% steel, less than 2% tin. Since both are vital war metals, please use wisely the items you get in cans . . . don't waste . . . turn empty cans in for salvage.

Can Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., New York

NO OTHER CONTAINER

PROTECTS LIKE THE CAN

AFTER VICTORY - THEY'LL ALL BE BACK



It's You . . . and the Rest of the Team

Your big Liberator is coming in fast now . . . boring head-on through black bursts of flak that rock her like a canoe. From your grandstand seat in the greenhouse, you can see fires down below. That's where the first wave laid its eggs. You're next!

Sometimes, back at "pre-flight", it didn't quite add up. Logarithms . . . formulas . . . classes all day. You couldn't see how you'd ever use the stuff they crammed into your head. But you stuck it out. You wanted Bombardier's wings.

The top-turret guns begin to spit, as you hunch down over your bombsight. Check for altitude! Check for air-speed! The guns are going faster now, but you won't let yourself look up. Check for wind-drift! Suddenly you realize you're doing things automatically . . . all the things that came so hard in training. And you're doing them right!

In advanced school you got pretty cocky. Pilots? Navigators? O. K. for some guys maybe. But you're the man they build bombers around! You pack the knock-out punch!

The Lib heels, and straightens out on her target, and Pete comes in over the interphone: "O. K. Slugger. She's yours. Make it good!" You're the boss now. This is what you've been waiting for. You glue your eye to the sight, and talk into your throat microphone: "Level, Pete . . . hold that level. Bomb-bay doors open. Left a little . . . level now ... level ... perfect!" And there's your targetcaught in the cross-hairs like a fly in a spider web. You jab the release. "Bombs Away!"

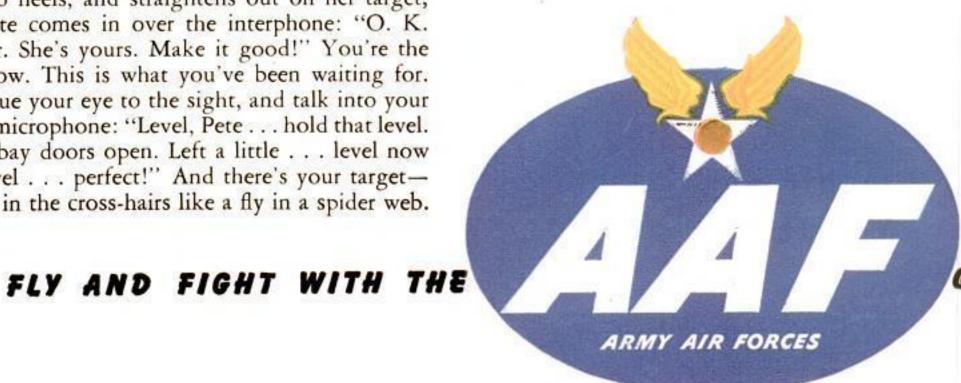
Now you've done it! The seconds drag out . : . and then Beezy, back at the tail-gun, yells: "HIT-HIT-HIT-HIT! On target!! Hey, Lieutenant. Come and get your cigar!"

Well . . . ! Your chest starts to swell . . . and then all at once you see that it wasn't just you who smeared that Nazi base. It was Pete, up in the pilot's seat . . . Cliff, with his navigation charts . . . the gunners, Jim, Tony, Beezy, Lou. It was you . . . and the rest of the crew . . . flying as a team . . .

The same kind of team that paved the way for the landings in the Gilberts . . . that cleaned up the Japs on Kiska . . . that flattened Bremen and Wilhelmshaven...that is carrying the war to Japan...

The A.A.F. . . . the greatest team in the world!

U. S. ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE



MEN OF 17 ...

You can get ready now for your place—as Bombardier, Navigator or Pilot-on this great A.A.F. team. Go to the nearest Aviation Cadet Examining Board . . . see if you can qualify for the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve. If you qualify, you will receive Enlisted Reserve in-

signia . . . but will not be called for training until you are 18 or over.

When called, you'll be given 5 months' training (after a brief conditioning period) in one of America's finest colleges . . . you'll get dual-control flying instruction . . . then go on to eight months of full flight training . . . the kind of training that makes America's fliers the world's best! When you graduate as a Bombardier, Navigator or Pilot - you will receive a \$250 uniform allowance and your pay will be \$246 to \$327 per month.

Meanwhile, see your local Civil Air Patrol Officers about C.A.P. Cadet training . . . also your High School principal or adviser about recommended courses in the Air Service Division of the H. S. Victory Corps. Both afford valuable pre-aviation training.

(Essential workers in War Industry or Agriculture-do not apply.)

For information regarding Naval Aviation Cadet Training, apply at the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board in any affice of Nava Officer Procurement, or at any Naval Recruiting Station; or, if you are in the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, apply through your commanding officer. This advertisement has the approval of the Joint Army Navy Personnel Board.

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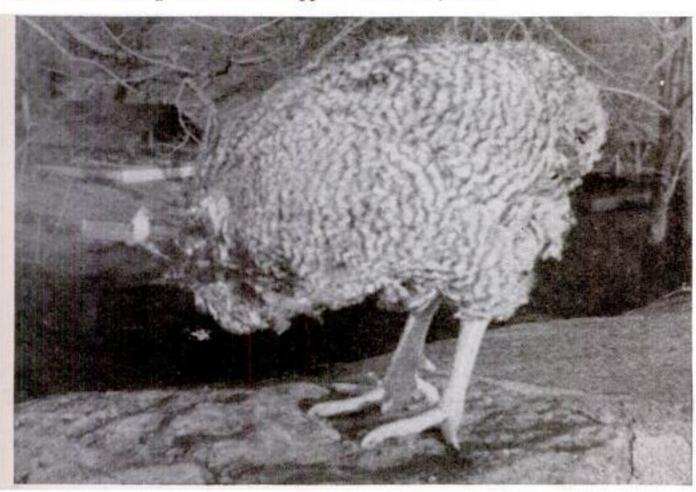
PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

IMMORTAL BIRD

Sirs:

What happened to this chicken should not happen to a dog. It has stumped the experts, including poultry specialists of the Department of Agriculture of Connecticut, with which I am associated. The hapless bird was ailing so its owner chopped off its head, placed the body in an unlighted furnace to await cremation. Next day he opened the door and the chicken walked out. It lived for three and a half days. LLOYD R. WILLIAMS

Hartford, Conn.



ONE-LEGGED SKIER

Sirs:

Jean Gosselin is probably the world's only one-legged skier and also one of Quebec's best. Now 24, Gosselin lost his leg when he was 6, took up skiing a year later. He can stem, Telemark and slalom

with Canada's best skiers and jumps 40 to 50 feet.

GORDON ROBERTS
Quebec, Canada



OFF-COLOR

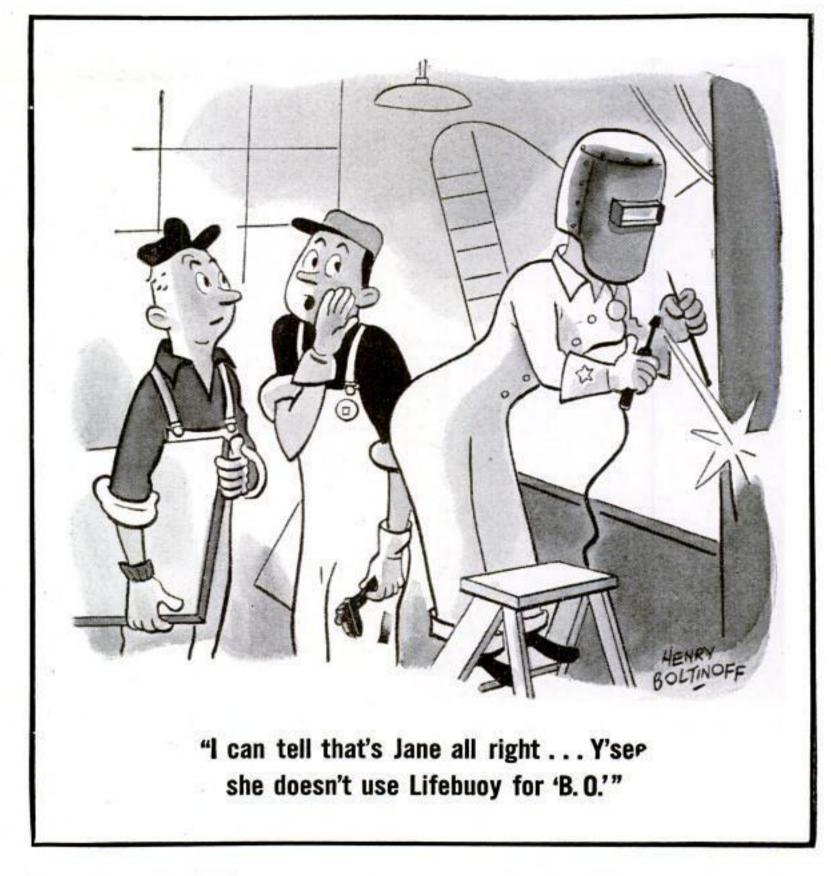
Sirs:

LIFE Dec. 13 states all-white cockers are rare. Jet Silk, 2½-year-old cocker spaniel mother, asked no questions of the stork when her litter of eleven arrived—all of them male and all jet-black but one. However, her owner, W. C. Young of

Memphis, Tenn., though he admits it's all explained in the textbooks, still thinks that off-color pup looks awfully queer. CURLEY BRUNER

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.





"That's Jane all right," he whispered. But he didn't tell her she had "B.O." That's something people just won't do! They merely avoid you if you're guilty. And to make it worse, anyone can have "B.O." because everyone perspires—even in winter. That's why it's smart to make a friend of Lifebuoy and use it in your daily bath. Lifebuoy is the only soap especially made to stop "B.O."

IGNORED! (because your hair is gray?)

*Clairol banishes every trace of gray or graying hair . . . swiftly, surely, beautifully.

One by one your friends have drifted away from you—formed new associations without you. But you're not ready for the slippers and the fireside! You are young, vital, alive! What a tragedy that your gray hair makes you look so much older!

Gray hair is a tragedy that need never be—not if you use Clairol to give your hair the lovely, colorful look of youth!

clair of its Quick—It cleanses, conditions, and permanently colors every visible gray hair all at the same time. Takes little longer than ordinary shampoos.

CLAIROL IS DEPENDABLE—Each of Clairol's 23 natural-looking shades is laboratory-controlled, produced under the supervision of skilled specialists. Clairol shades are uniform, always assuring a perfect match.

completely avoids that "tattletale," brassy, ugly look of old-fashioned dyes. NO OTHER PRODUCT gives such natural looking results.

COPYRIGHT 1944, CLAIROL, INC.

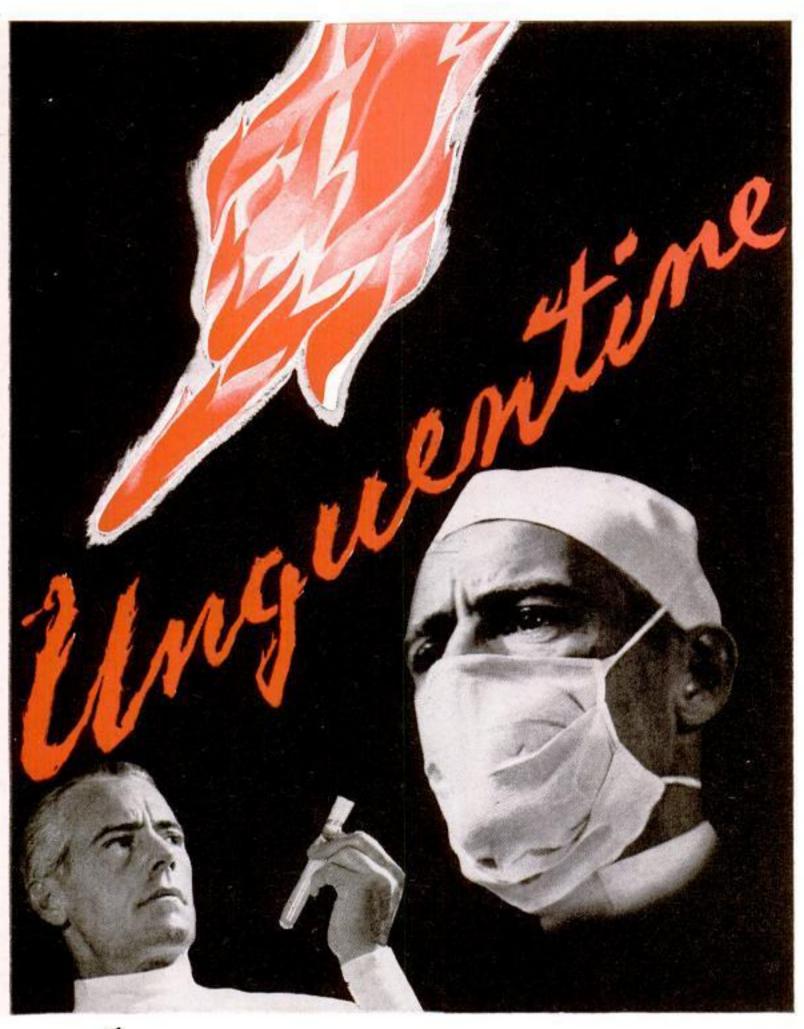
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES that can't give you Clairol's beautiful results. Better Beauty Shops feature genuine Clairol. A Clairol treatment costs you no more!

FREE ... "11 Secrets for Beautiful Hair." This booklet tells you how to give your hair radiant beauty . . . scientifically. Just write:

CLAIROL, INC., DEPT. L-23, P.O. BOX 1455 STAMFORD, CONN.

*Caution: Use only as directed on the label





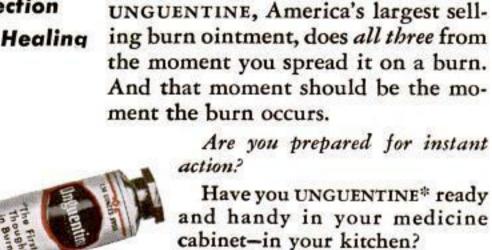
Amessage written by Experience

BURNS OF BATTLE have given doctors the grim experience of a lifetime in their war on burns. Casualties by the hundreds have taught, over and over again, that a good preparation for minor burns should do three things:—

1. It should relieve Pain

Inguentine

- 2. It should fight Infection
- 3. It should promote Healing





"The First Thought" in Burns

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Ask your druggist for the handy tube or the economical family-size jar.

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

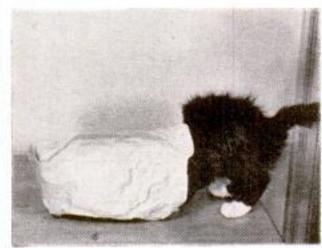
CAT IN THE BAG

Sirs:

All cats are curious, but this one has a particularly strong determination to get to the bottom of things. Here are six stages in his exploration of a paper bag. Much to his disappointment, it turned out not to contain anything but himself. I think his final expression seems to say, "This is where I came in."

RENÉ W. P. LEONHARDT New York, N. Y.



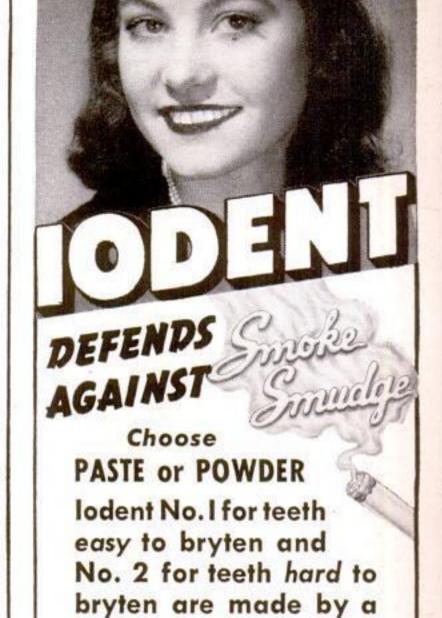












Dentist. Choose the

texture to suit your

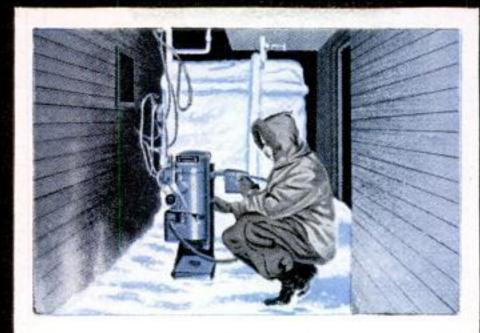
teeth and watch those

smudges vanish.





Warm, clean air for the wounded, even in Arctic weather, is provided in U.S. Army ambulances by Evans Heaters and Power Ventilators.



Testing Evans Heaters at 90° below zero, in cold so intense that it turns oil to a thick gelatine and a match will not ignite gasoline.



Their mechanical "vitals" warmed for instant action, tanks roar into battle at 40° below zero. thanks to efficient Evans Heating Equipment.



when it's colder than a witch's heart!

Up in the land of frozen tundra and snow-covered trails, Evans Heaters keep military vehicles rolling.

Last winter, thousands of trucks were held stiff in their tracks by subzero weather. Motor oil was a gummy mass, starters couldn't turn the engines over. It was colder than a witch's heart!

Evans Heaters were rushed to the "front". Soon the big brutes of the military highway were pushing on!

Today, throughout the world, from the bleak, blizzard-swept Russian steppes to the far reaches of Alaska, Evans Heaters in military vehicles and tanks, keep vital, moving parts warm.

The men in the cabs and the wounded fighters in ambulances, are kept snug

and warm...breathe fresh, clean air circulated by Evans Power Ventilators. After victory, a new comfort . . . a more efficient means of heating and ventilating all types of vehicles . . . as well as homes . . . will be provided by Evans Heaters and Ventilators.

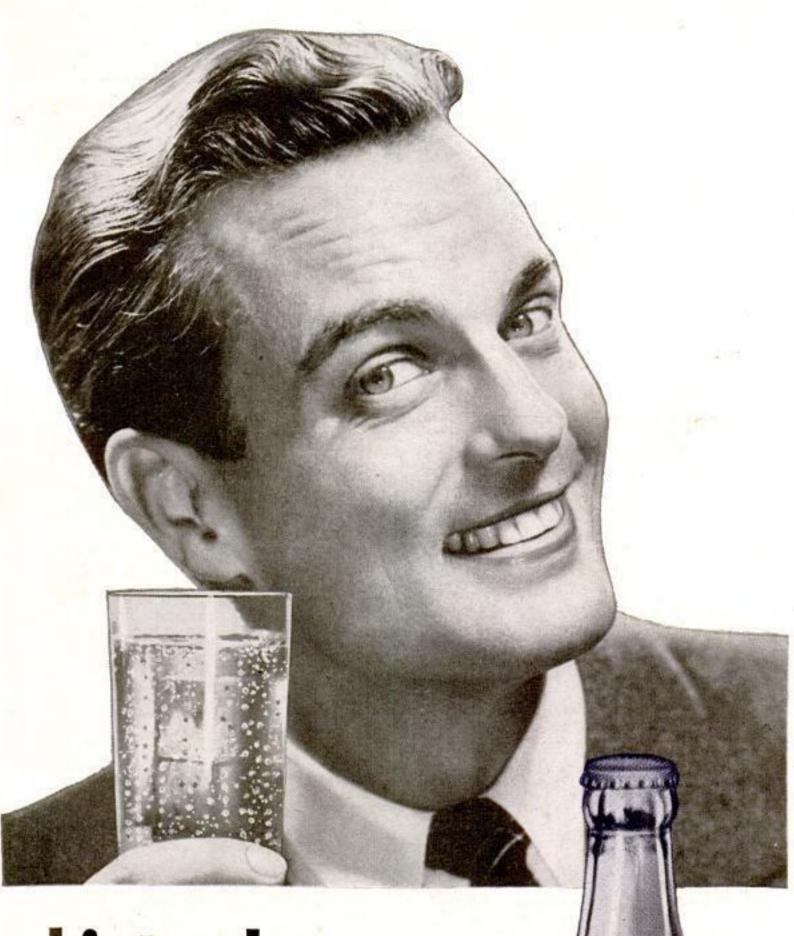
Vision to Anticipate the Needs of Tomorrow **Creates New Industries Today**





PRODUCTS

Evans War Products: Machine Gun Mounts . Tank and Automotive Heating and Ventilating Equipment • Evanoil Water Heaters • Aircraft Engine Mounts • Airplane Landing Gear Beams • Battery Separators • Prefabricated Houses • Plywood • Skyloader • Utility Loader • Auto Loader • Auto-Railer • Auto-Stop • Stampings



Listen! Guaranteed for Life

You can Hear drinks mixed with Canada Dry Water singing with liveliness...liveliness that lasts right down to the very last sip.

Canada Dry's "PIN-POINT CARBONA-TION"* produces millions of tinier bubbles . . . lively little zest-makers that continue to bubble and sparkle in spite of melting ice.

What's more, Canada Dry's special formula points up the flavor of any drink mixed with sparkling Canada Dry Water. Try it next time!

P.S. If you prefer mixers with fuller flavor, there's nothing as good as Canada Dry, "the Champagne of Ginger Ales."



CANADA DRY WATER

*PIN-POINT CARBONATION—the famous Canada Dry method of achieving livelier and longer-lasting zest!

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

NO SCREEN TEST

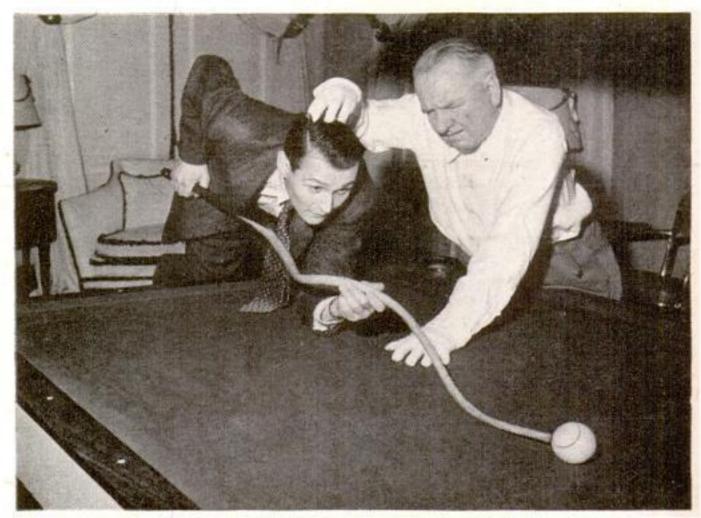
Sirs:

Of course all picture-taking assignments in Hollywood don't turn out as did LIFE Photographer Marie Hansen's—with a screen test and a kiss from Walter Pidgeon. Nevertheless, while I was helping to do LIFE's essay (Jan. 10) on Top Comedians I got my chance in front of

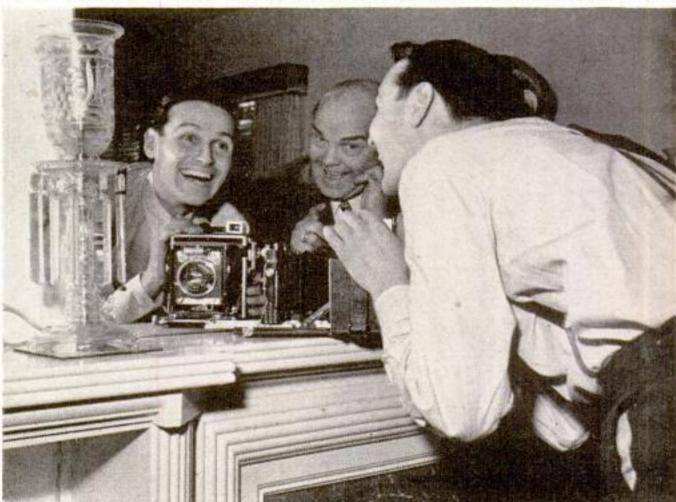
the camera (still) with support from Comedians Fields, Moore and Benchley. The results show a) why it's fun to take pictures for LIFE and b) why I haven't had a single movie offer.

RALPH CRANE

Hollywood, Calif.



RALPH CRANE STOOGES FOR W. C. FIELDS' FORCEFUL INSTRUCTION IN BILLIARDS



RANE MUGS DELIGHTEDLY UNDER THE EXPERT GUIDANCE OF VICTOR MOORE



RANE ASSURES TIMID BOB BENCHLEY THAT THE FLASHLIGHT WON'T EXPLOD

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"You pronounce it Mitch-wa-can

—when you get your breath back!"



2 "Here's a strange gold and purple land, animated by colorfully blanketed Tarascan fishermen... their dugouts and ballooning butterfly nets. The island Janitzio is a gem of pre-Spanish Mexico.



3 "Locally, transportation is primitive, but highways are superb. One, in no time, drops you down thousands of feet through the mountains to subtropical Uruapan...a still different world.



4 "This sun-drenched Eden fills your eyes with bananas and coffee . . . with fruits and flowers you've never heard of, exquisite lacquer work, the beauty of aptly named Singing River.



5 "It's a virtually undiscovered land and yet even here I found Canadian Club ... though cherished now against the wartime scarcity."

Once the war is over, it will be easier than ever before to visit Latin America. And when that time comes, you will find Canadian Club Whisky again available there for toasting the grand "good neighbors" you'll be meeting. Right now, the distillery is making war alcohol instead of whisky; so the available supply of Canadian Club is on quota for the duration.

- Also, railways must give war materials and food the right of way, and you may sometimes find your dealer out of stock.
- Many Canadian Club fans are voluntarily "rationing themselves" these days—by making two bottles go the length of three.

IN 87 LANDS NO OTHER WHISKY TASTES LIKE



Distilled and bottled at Walkerville, Canada. Imported by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill. Blended Canadian Whisky. 90.4 proof



TRAINING TOWER. It's 250 feet straight down! And it's here the fledgling Paramarine learns to take to the air ... to land on his feet, ready to fight.

-zone"

check Camels with your

TURKISH & DOMESTIC BLEND

The "T-ZONE"-Taste and Throat-is the proving ground for cigarettes. Only your taste and throat can decide which cigarette tastes best to you ... and how it affects your throat. For your taste and throat are absolutely individual to you. Based on the experience of millions of smokers, we believe Camels will suit your "T-ZONE" to a "T." Prove it for yourself!

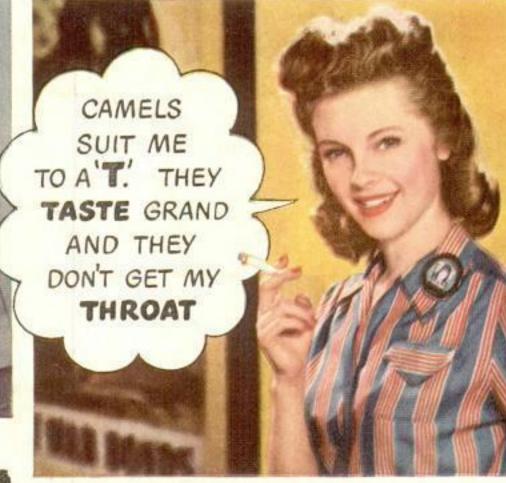
"Hook on ... ready ... go!" That's the order that sends them into action. And when the situation is "well in hand," another "pack" comes into action-Camels, the favorite with men in the Marines.

> BUY WAR BONDS



The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, Navy, Marines, and the Coast Guard is Camel.

(Based on actual sales records.)



ETHEL BRETT has a war job in a U. S. Navy Yard. Like the men in the Navy and Marine Corps, her word for steady smoking pleasure is "Camel." "No matter how much I smoke, Camels always taste good-and they're so easy on my throat." R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.